The Wellsboro Gazette.

State Library 4July08.

VOL. XXX. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1904. NO. 25.

CENSORSHIP ANNULLED.

So Far as Relates to Foreign News Gatherers In Russia.

Neutrality of China—Warships Leave Jibutil—New Russian Commanders. Funeral of Senator Hanna — Newark Shelled Insurgents—Drowned In Saving a Friend—Heath Resigns.

The Russian government has abolished the censorship upon all news and other telegrams going abroad.

The lifting of the embargo which has existed for generations upon the free transmission of news from Russia came as a direct result of consideration of the subject by the czar. In some respects the action is regarded as the most important act since the emancipation of the serfs.

Fleming D. Cheshire. Edwin V. Morgan.

NEW CONSULS TO MUKDEN AND DALNY.

Under a regime allowing perfect freedom to the foreign press it is believed that Russia will soon cease to be constantly subject to underground attack.

The internal censorship is to be retained, but foreign dispatches are to be entirely free. Inasmuch as a state of war exists telegrams from the theater of hostilities will be subject to the same kind of military censorship enforced in all countries under similar circumstances.

Question of Coaling Warships.

Sounds of desultory firing at sea are heard almost nightly at Port Arthur and on Sunday morning firing was again heard. This is doubtless due to the attempted approach of Japanese torpedo boats, but nothing serious has developed.

The Novi Krai prints a long article invoking historical precedents to prove the illegality of the Japanese declaration that coal and victuals will in all cases be treated as contraband of war. The paper describes Japan's attitude as bare-faced presumption and urges the neutral powers to disregard it and not to refuse to supply belligerent ships with coal to carry them to their nearest home port.

It follows, therefore, the Novi Krai says, that the British government should allow Russian ships at Singapore to take on sufficient coal to enable them to reach Port Arthur.

Russian Ships Go Back to Cronstadt.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Figaro has cabled that the Russian squadron at Jibutil, French Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, has been ordered to return to Cronstadt.

It was reported from St. Petersburg Feb. 15 that this squadron had been instructed to remain at Jibutil until further orders.

It has been suggested that the stopping of these warships at Jibutil might lead to international representations, Jibutil being a French neutral port.

A private dispatch received at Paris from Port Arthur says the repairs to the Russian battleships Czarevitch and Retzivan are almost completed.

Neutrality of China.

"Russia gladly favors the suggestion of Secretary Hay that as far as possible the belligerents in the Far Eastern war localize hostilities and respect the neutrality of China in the interest of a continuance of the peaceful intercourse of the rest of the world. My government expressed the conviction that Mr. Hay's suggestion was prompted by motives of the highest humanity and was mutually advantageous to the belligerents."

This statement was made by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, in the course of a conversation with a representative of the press on the Far Eastern situation.

New Army and Navy Commanders.

War Minister Kuropatkin, who is [illegible] will be appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army operations there, and Vice Admiral Makaroff, who is now on his way east on a train which is expected to reach Port Arthur in 10 days, breaking all previous records, is to be commander-in-chief of the navy.

Hostility to British Residents.

Russian dispatches speak of the rapid growth of anti-British feeling, one saying many English boys have been withdrawn from Russian schools owing to insults, and there is evidence in public resorts in Kieff that the position of the British residents would be very dangerous should Great Britain become involved in the Russo-Japanese war.

No Japanese Vessels Lost.

The Japanese legation in London [illegible] it was not true as reported [illegible] of the [illegible] engagements [illegible] already been [illegible] It is [illegible] that the Japanese [illegible] neighborhood of [illegible]

skirmish in which 150 Japanese were taken prisoners, and declares that the Japanese made no attempt to land at Pigeon Bay.

It says the Japanese forces have up to the present time made no attempt to land at any point where they could come in contact with the Russians and that consequently all reports of land actions and Japanese losses are untrue.

Concentration of Warships.

A Daily Mail dispatch from Hong Kong says a British squadron is concentrating there, and that a corresponding French concentration of warships is occurring at Saigan, Indo China; this is supposedly a result of the Anglo-French understanding.

According to the Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Telegraph the American squadron, the vessels of which are variously reported at Chefoo and Shanghai is going to demonstrate at the mouth of the Yalu river.

High Records of Wheat and Flour.

Bradstreet's summary of the state of trade says:

Midwinter conditions are a bar to growth in spring trade and interfere greatly with transportation and outdoor activities generally.

War influences cut a large figure in the course of prices, which, with few exceptions, has been upward. Flour, wheat, corn, oats and pork all made new high records, those of wheat and flour being the highest reached since 1898, and tea, butter, tin and copper also advanced, though not in all cases owing to present or threatened hostilities.

Cotton and coffee were conspicuous exceptions to the general advance, but this was due to a continuance of the liquidation under way for some time past, and pig-iron weakened as the result of backward demand, enlarging production and reported increasing stocks.

The strength of breadstuffs has been notable, led by wheat and flour.

Business failures for the week ending with February 18 number 231, against 2[illegible] last week, 188 in the like week in 1903, 228 in 1902, 221 in 1901 and 168 in 1900.

Newark Shelled Insurgents.

The Dominican insurgents fired on the steamer New York and on a launch from the cruiser Columbia Thursday. Eight rifle shots damaged the New York's wood works, exposing the lives of the passengers and crew.

The United States naval commander decided to shell Pajarito and land marines for insulting the United States flag and damaging an American steamer.

At 2:30 p. m. the Newark approached and opened fire, discharging 10 shells. The insurgents fired upon the marines while they were landing, wounding some of them. The marines returned the fire and the insurgents ran away.

The marines searched houses, woods and bushes. They then followed the insurgents, who fired.

The New York left port for the roadstead after landing her cargo.

A protest has been distributed, signed by prominent citizens, against the action of the United States warship, which it describes as an insolent outrage against the liberty of the republic and disgrace to the national dignity.

Funeral of Senator Hanna.

The last rites over the body of Senator Hanna were held Friday at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Cleveland. During the services Cleveland was a silent city. Nearly all business was suspended for the afternoon. Street railroad and steam road traffic on every line in the city was stopped from 1 to 1:05 o'clock.

Reservations were made in the church for the family, governor's staff, the Washington delegation and other distinguished guests and members of the state legislature. The church was filled and thousands lined the street above the edifice.

President Pierce of Gambier college read the lesson, and after singing of the hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," Bishop Leonard delivered a brief eulogy of the deceased, speaking of his high integrity, dauntless purpose and tender heart, which were recognized by all classes.

Drowned While Helping Comrade.

In an attempt to save A. G. Allen of Chicago, with whom he was skating on Cayuga lake, Louis T. Dickinson of New York city, a senior in the college of [illegible] at Cornell, lost his life Sunday. The two young men had skated as far as Atwater, 18 miles north of Ithaca, when Allen broke through the ice. While attempting to pull him out Dickinson fell in and sank. Allen was dragged ashore after having been in the water more than half an hour.

Resignation of Perry S. Heath.

Postmaster General Payne at Washington has received the resignation of Perry S. Heath as secretary of the Republican national committee and announced he would accept it at once. The duties of secretary will devolve on Elmer Dover, the assistant secretary of the committee, until the full committee meets a few days before the national convention, when a secretary will be elected to succeed Mr. Heath.

A. O. U. W. Convention.

The 21st annual convention of the grand lodge of the New York A. O. U. W. will [illegible] Rochester on next Tuesday. About 500 delegates [illegible] The women's auxiliary will meet in connection with the grand lodge.

RATIFIED THE TREATY.

Senate Passed the Bill by Vote of 66 to 14.

Sixteen Democrats Voted For the Treaty and 17 Against — Bacon Amendment to Compensate Colombia Rejected by 49 to 24—Long Debate In Executive Session.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The United States senate ratified without amendment the treaty with Panama for a canal across the isthmus by a vote of 66 to 14. The result was a foregone conclusion, the interest in the matter being only in the division of the vote on the Democratic side, which was not known definitely until the roll was called, all the Republicans being for ratification.

Fourteen Democrats voted for ratification and 14 against. Two Democrats, Clark of Montana and Stone of Missouri were paired in favor of the treaty, and three Democrats, Overman, McLaurin and Martin, were paired against it, so in the total vote 16 Democrats were for the treaty and 17 against it. The Democrats who were present and voted for the treaty were: Bacon, Berry, Clarke (Ark.), Clay, Cockrell, Foster (La.), Gibson, Latimer, McCreary, McEnery, Mallory, Money, Simons and Taliaferro.

The only other vote was on the Bacon amendment providing compensation of Colombia for loss of Panama. This was rejected, 49 to 24. It was a party vote on the affirmative side and also on the negative side with the exception of Mr. Gibson and Mr. McEnery, Democrats, who voted with the Republicans. Four Democrats were absent when this vote was taken and no pairs were announced. Some Republicans were also absent on this vote.

Senators generally commend the management of the treaty by Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, who has had charge of the measure. The vote was taken much earlier than anticipated when its opponents were vigorously trying to secure enough votes to prevent ratification.

The debate in executive session was generally on the merits of the treaty with reference to the secret papers which were sent to the senate by the president. Senator Morgan made a set speech. Senator Culberson made comments on the secret correspondence and asserted that it showed that the "reasonable time" referred to in the Spooner act was known to have expired, both for negotiating the Hay-Herran treaty and its ratification.

Senator Culberson also read from a letter addressed to Albert Shaw, M. D., by the president, dated Oct. 10, 1903, in which the president said he saw no hope for any negotiation with Columbia and that he would be delighted should a revolution occur on the isthmus.

"TO SCRATCH DIRT."

Administration Intends to Press Canal Project by All Proper Methods.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Everything is ready for the speedy consummation of the Panama canal treaty, and both the war and state departments have made preparations for the next step, the former by the dispatch of troops to the isthmus, and the latter by completion of arrangements for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, which must take place in Washington. There is no reason why this ceremony should not occur within the next 48 hours. M. Bunau-Varilla, the minister from Panama, was at the state department in relation to this matter, and very soon after he has made the exchange of treaties will lay down his mission, according to notice he has already given. His successor will be Pablo Arosamena, a lawyer of ability and a man of means.

The administration intends to press the canal project by all proper methods. As a cabinet officer expressed it, the next step after the appointment of the commission will be "to scratch dirt" and already such members of the commission as are assured of their places have given some attention to the provision of the clerical force and the engagement of engineering talent to conduct the actual work of digging.

President Roosevelt is experiencing some difficulty in securing men of such suitability and prominence as to warrant him in appointing them members of the isthmian canal commission. An instance of this is the declination of John Garber of San Francisco of the proffer made to him by the president. In Mr. Garber's place it is expected the president will select some other Pacific coast man. It is understood to be likely that the Southern member of the commission will be M. B. Hard, one of the engineers on the Mississippi river commission. Announcement of the appointment will probably be made in several days.

National Educational Association.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 24.—The largest attendance at any meeting of the department of superintendents of the National Educational association ever held in the South gathered here [illegible] The opening session was devoted to addresses of welcome [illegible] President Emerson of Buffalo [illegible]

SENATOR HANNA'S LAST LETTER

Copy of His Last Written Words and the President's Reply.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Senator Hanna's last written words were in the form of a pathetic letter to President Roosevelt, in which he acknowledged in a way quite characteristic, the president's thoughtfulness in calling at his hotel to inquire about the senator's condition. The letter was written by the senator on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 5, and was the last business of any kind transacted by him.

After Senator Hanna's death President Roosevelt sent the letter to Mrs. Hanna in order that copies of it might be made by the family for preservation. The original will be returned to President Roosevelt.

Elmer C. Dover, Senator Hanna's Secretary, gave out the letter. It says:

"My Dear Mr. President.

"You touched a tender spot, old man, when you called personally to inquire after me this morning. I may be worse before I can be better, but all the same such drops of kindness are good for a fellow.

"Sincerely yours,
"M. A. HANNA.

"Friday, P. M."

The [illegible] reply was received from the president with a note stating that it was to be shown to the senator when Mrs. Hanna thought best. Senator Hanna never saw the reply, which was as follows:

"Feb. 6, 1904.

"Dear Senator—Indeed, it is YOUR letter from your sick bed which is touching—not my visit. May you very soon be with us again, old fellow, as strong in body and as vigorous in your leadership and your friendship as ever.

"Faithfully yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

COMPANY NOT LIABLE.

In Case of Death of a Passenger Riding on a Free Pass.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The question as to whether a passenger on a train riding on a free pass who loses his life on account of an act of carelessness on the part of the railroad company stands on the same footing as a passenger who pays his fare was decided by the United States supreme court against the free passenger.

The case in which the opinion was rendered was that of the Northern Pacific Railroad company vs. Louise H. Adams and Frank H. Adams, heirs of Jay H. Adams, an attorney-at-law of Spokane, Wash.

Mr. Adams was killed while riding on a pass which contained a stipulation exempting the railroad company from liability in case of accident. The supreme court held that there is nothing in public policy to prevent a contract between a common carrier and a free passenger exempting the carrier from liability in case of accident.

TO AVOID A PANIC.

Manager Dismissed Audience on Account of a Fire Near By.

Rochester, Feb. 24. — Fire which broke out about 9 o'clock last evening in the [illegible] furniture factory on South Water street led the manager of the Cook Opera House, the stage entrance of which was in close proximity, to dismiss the audience.

He announced that it was necessary to suspend the performance, as the lighting apparatus was out of order. The audience did not know the location of the fire until they got outside. The people went out quietly and there was very little excitement.

The factory was located in a 5-story block in the heart of the business section. The fire broke out on the fifth floor and was confined to that floor and the floor below. Its origin is unknown. The damage is estimated at $60,000.

Unification Bill Passed.

Albany, Feb. 24.—The educational unification bill, proposed by the Republican majority of the special joint committee appointed at the last session of the legislature to consider the problem, is now in the hands of Governor Odell, whose signature only is lacking to enact it into law. The bill passed the assembly after four hours debate. With the exception of the vote of Assemblyman Palace of Monroe county who voted for the bill, it was passed by a strict party vote—ayes 84, noes [illegible]. By the same vote numerous amendments proposed to the bill by Democratic members were defeated.

Protest Against Water Diversion.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 24.—A convention of Milk River Valley residents at Chinook has addressed a resolution to President Roosevelt and the secretary of the interior calling their attention to the fact that the Canadians are building a great canal with a view to diverting the waters of the Milk river in Northern Montana. Many thousands of dollars have been expended in irrigation works which would be of no value if the Canadians secured the water. The president is urged to act promptly.

U. S. Dispatch Boat Mayflower.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 24.—Admiral [illegible] the fleet maneuvers.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Pointed Paragraphs Chronicling the Week's Doings.

Long Dispatches From Various Parts of the World Shorn of Their Padding and Only Facts Given In as Few Words as Possible For the Benefit of the Hurried Reader.

The American flotilla of torpedo destroyers for the Far East has arrived at Malta.

John Alexander Dowie of Zion City, Ill., was compelled to [illegible] to escape a mob, according to a dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W.

The commissioner of Japan has announced that every foot of space at the world's fair given up by Russia will be applied for by Japan.

Sixteen thousand Albanians are in revolt in the district of Diakova against the reform plans of the powers for Macedonia and obnoxious taxes.

Chinese bandits, a dispatch from Chefoo says, attacked a Russian station near Mukden and were later put to flight by Cossacks, leaving 58 dead.

Friday.

Aided by Governor Odell's emergency message, the unification bill was passed by the senate at Albany.

Japan is embarking a great army and a forward movement is to be carried out as soon as the men are landed at the seat of war.

Grover Cleveland in a newspaper article urges his "rank and file associates" of the Democracy to unite and take advantage of the opportunity of next November.

Five important bills affecting street railways were introduced in the legislature at Albany. They are designed to protect investors and remove hardships of the law.

Governor Odell sent to the senate the list of appointments on the canal advisory board of expert engineers. They are Edward A. Bond, Alfred B. Fry, William A. Brackenridge, Elmer L. Corthell and Major Thomas W. Symonds.

Saturday.

A coal and fuel famine exists in Northern New York, because of the recent blizzard. One village is without any coal.

From Salonica it was reported that the revolting Albanian bands who had surrounded [illegible] were routed with a loss of eight hundred killed and wounded.

By a gift of lands valued at $250,000 J. Ogden Armour has begun an era of expansion for the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago. It will be for an athletic field.

Secretary Hay has been informed that Edwin V. Morgan will not be granted an exequatur by the Russian government authorizing him to act as United States consul at Dalny.

Leaders in congress have decided to unite Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and Arizona and New Mexico as another, and admit the two states during the present congress.

Monday.

Eugene M. Ashley of Lockport has asked the supreme court to relieve him from control of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler's millions.

The Breed-Johnson furniture plant and the Century Furniture company at Jamestown, N. Y., were burned out Sunday.

Wheat advanced at Chicago to $1.07 on vague rumors of European war complications and high cash prices; car sold for $1.10.

Small detachments of Japanese troops attacked by Cossacks in Corean territory; Japs taken prisoners; Coreans friendly to Russians; Manchurian railroad in operation.

Tuesday.

Three ships of the American Asiatic fleet arrived at Chefoo and were recalled to Shanghai.

A dispatch from New Chwang says it is reported that the Russian and Japanese outposts on the Yalu have been engaged and that the Russians suffered considerable loss, about 2,500.

The little village of Angola, Erie county, N. Y., has found itself unable under existing laws to elect a board of trustees to succeed those who had resigned, and has appealed to the state legislature to come to its rescue.

The Hague arbitration court decides that Great Britain, Germany and Italy have right to preference of 30 per cent of Venezuelan customs, and the United States is commissioned to carry out the decision in three months.

Wednesday.

Viceroy Alexieff has established his headquarters at Harbin, [illegible] miles north of Port Arthur.

Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers are captured at Port Arthur and their crews transferred, the Russians being trapped by their own signals.

Promoters of the Northern Securities company are prepared to preserve the merger in case the United States supreme court's decision is adverse.

Representative Burton of Ohio astonished his Republican colleagues by opposing further increase of the American navy.

From St. Petersburg corroboration was received of the [illegible] of Turkey for the passage of the Dardanelles [illegible]

It was reported in St. Thomas, D. W. I., that there was severe fighting in Sanchez, Santo Domingo, and that Puerto Plata was again in the hands of General Jiminez.

SUSQUEHANNA'S ICE GORGE.

People Preparing to Move to the Hills In Expectation of a Flood.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 23.—Residents along the 60-mile stretch of the gorged Susquehanna are preparing to move to the mountains. The heavy rain which the weather departments at Washington and Harrisburg have said would cause a flood, started last evening after a steady thaw of 30 hours and it is expected the river will rise rapidly. It is now so gorged with ice that there is not room for the water now going downstream.

A rise of 15 to 20 feet is expected in the next 24 hours with no hope of the massive gorges breaking. All week the railroad officials and the authorities of the several affected counties have been considering plans for breaking the gorge at Kipps' Run, the most dangerous of all, but no plan has yet been put into effect.

Rivermen expect the worst flood this part of the Susquehanna has ever known.

CASE OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings to Secure Release of Drury and Dowd.

Pittsburg, Feb. 23.—The taking of testimony was begun in the United States circuit court before Judge M. W. Acheson in the habeas corpus proceedings to secure the release of Lieutenant Ralph W. Drury and Private John Dowd of the United States army, charged with the murder of William H. Crowley, near the arsenal grounds, last September.

The proceedings were instituted under the direction of the attorney general at the request of the war department, in order to establish the rights and duties of men in the military service of the United States. The controversy lies between Pennsylvania and the United States.

Seven Engines Made In a Day.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23. — In consequence of a rush order from the Japanese government for locomotives, a locomotive plant here has established a new record by the construction of seven locomotives in a day. The engines ordered by Japan are for the military railroad from Fusan, on the Southern coast of Corea, to Seoul, the capital. The line will be about 225 miles in length. The order which called for 20 locomotives to be completed within 30 days was received late in January. Eight of them have been shipped to Fusan. The remaining 12 will be shipped this week. Fourteen of the locomotives are of standard gauge, while six are of two feet gauge.

Mining Town Frozen Up.

Altoona, Pa., Feb. 23.—Extraordinary conditions are reported from the mining town of Buckthorn, west of here, on the summit of the Alleghenys, 3,300 feet above sea level, as a result of the fierce blizzard which has raged over the mountains. The mercury has registered 35 degrees below zero; cattle have frozen to death in their stalls and the wells are solid ice to the bottom. All the road communication with the village is blocked by snow drifts 8 to 10 feet deep, and an unknown driver was found dead on his sled near the Kelly mines. His horse so badly frozen that it had to be shot.

Prices of Steel Shafting.

Pittsburg, Feb. 22.—Representatives from 92 per cent of the steel shafting manufacturers of the United States, in session here, have reaffirmed the scale of prices promulgated one year ago by the conference of manufacturers at Chicago. Among the companies represented are the American Steel and Wire company, Cambria Steel company, Columbia Bridge company and the Cumberland Steel company. The trade outlook was reported encouraging.

Mine Strikers Enjoined.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 23.—The last remaining coal strikers hereabouts were enjoined yesterday, when papers were served on 40 miners at Irena, W. Va., in the [illegible] field. A few days ago the miners at Howesville were served with injunctions. As a result the miners have been cowed and new men are constantly taking their places. Reports from the Meyersdale field say that new men are coming in rapidly.

Receiver For Bottle Company.

Beaver, Feb. 22.—Hon. Ira F. Mansfield was appointed receiver of the Point Bottle Works Company of Rochester by Judge J. Sharp Wilson at the instance of Charles M. Hughes, executor of the estate of the late William O. Kirkland. The Kirkland estate is a creditor of the company. The court made a decree declaring the company insolvent.

Merchant Killed His Neighbor.

Dingess, W. Va., Feb. 23. — John Stepp, a wealthy merchant near here, shot and killed Elmer Brewer, a [illegible] Two hours after the murder a torch was applied to Stepp's large store and it was consumed. Stepp's home was also fired but it was saved from destruction. Stepp is in hiding.

Murder In First Degree.

Washington, Pa., Feb. 23.—After deliberating [illegible] the jury in the case of Milovar Korovick, the Croatian charged with slaying Contractor Samuel T. Ferguson at West Middletown, [illegible] returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Pe-ru-na—Other Prominent Men Testify.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men of all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

DIFFICULTIES AT LAKE BAIKAL.

No Authorization For War Correspondents With Russian Troops.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The newspapers of Port Arthur, dated Feb. [illegible], reached St. Petersburg yesterday, indicating that they were less than three weeks in transit. Troop trains probably required a longer time on account of the difficulties at Lake Baikal, where provisions and troops are crossing both on ice trains and sledges.

The stories of sufferings of the troops at the crossing are persistent. The telegraph is working well. A correspondent is informed that the czar recently stood at the telegraph key and talked with Viceroy Alexieff practically uninterrupted.

Military men desiring to accompany the Russian army have been formally notified that they can proceed when convenient, but added that accommodations and conveniences [illegible] not be guaranteed before March 5.

No authorizations have been issued to war correspondents and it is improbable that anything in this direction will be done till the concentration of troops is complete.

The Chinese minister here has presented to the foreign office a note, similar in form to that handed to the government at Tokio, regarding China's neutrality and the respect to be paid to the imperial tombs. It is understood that Russia has not made a specific reply but communicated to the minister a copy of her reply to Secretary Hay's note on the subject of China.

Russian Folk Songs.

Kharkoff, Russia, Feb. 24.—Bands of strolling musicians, many of whom are blind and who sing Russian folk songs are leaving for the Far East, for the purpose of reminding the young soldiers of the exploits of their ancestors. These musicians always accompanied small Russian armies in the olden times.

State Railroad Abandoned.

Ayalta, Crimea, Feb. 24.—The building of the railroad along the southern shore of the Crimea with state funds has been postponed on account of the war.

Two Deaths From Auto Accident.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 24.—In an automobile accident on the road to the Pyramids, [illegible], nephew to the Sultan of Turkey, and two women who were riding with him were seriously injured. The chauffeur was mortally injured and an Arab was killed.

Elevator Man Crushed to Death.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 24.—John Ca[illegible], [illegible] years old, elevator man in the local Federal building, was crushed to death in the elevator. He stepped from the car to a floor and finding the car had lowered in his absence he reached for the cable and missed it, the car coming down [illegible]

At an early hour last [illegible] morning a train on the Tioga division of the Erie broke in two between Jackson Summit and Trowbridge. The parted [illegible] came together again and five cars were derailed.

DISEASE CAME ALSO.

Typhoid Germ Acquired with New Territory Abroad.

Recent Outbreaks in This Country [illegible] or Preventive Precautions Have Not Been Taken.

The cost of the wars of the United States in foreign climes from disease has been far greater than from the bullets of the enemy, and the conquest of the Philippines [illegible] exception to the rule, says a medical journal. During the Spanish-American war the unfortunate conditions that developed in the camps even at home proved serious by giving opportunities for the wide distribution of typhoid germs.

It is probable that some of the malaria of recent years in districts formerly little affected by its germs has been due to the same cause. Relapses of malaria are not uncommon in the springtime, and so the mosquito gets the chance to become inoculated by the malarial parasites and to spread them in a region never before infected. The epidemic of smallpox which occurred in this country during the Spanish-American war was undoubtedly due to the importation of this disease by the campaigners from Cuba and Porto Rico and its transfer to many parts of the country by these discharged soldiers. This has already cost many thousands of lives, and the end is not yet.

During the last three years there has been a noteworthy tendency to outbreaks of typhoid fever which did not exist for at least a decade before the Spanish-American war. From a large number of the smaller towns throughout the country have come reports of the existence of typhoid fever in epidemic form. At least four university towns have been badly frightened by the presence of typhoid, and one of them suffered severely from the ravages of the disease.

There is a general feeling of insecurity with regard to typhoid that probably portends the occurrence of further epidemics in the near future. We now know that typhoid fever is not the result of unsanitary conditions in general, or even of the contamination of drinking water by sewer or by excrementitious material from human beings, unless those human beings have been suffering from typhoid fever. Unless the principle that typhoid fever never originates de novo is true—that is, unless there is an absolute connection of any given case with a preceding one of the disease all our modern bacteriology is founded on a false assumption.

It is evident that a large number of scattered foci of typhoid fever have somehow come into existence in this country, and that it is from these that the specific germs succeed in finding their way into drinking water or into milk or other food materials to cause the disease in new subjects. The only possible cause for this renewed activity and widespread distribution must be some special opportunity for infection incurred by many individuals in different parts of the country. The ideal opportunity for this unfortunate process has evidently occurred in the Philippines. Typhoid fever has been commonly epidemic there, and during the last two years many hundreds of discharged soldiers have returned to their homes in the smaller towns throughout the United States, while, probably, still the hosts of typhoid bacilli. It is possible at times that the attack of the disease during their campaigning may have been so slight that in the tropical climate with the liability to passing fevers among the unacclimated, the affection may have been unrecognized.

It is very evident that, to the calculated cost of our new possessions in treasure and in soldiers, there must be added the fatal results of these epidemics at home. The only possible advantage to be derived from the present unfortunate situation is to see that the lessons of these epidemics shall not be lost. We are now made sure that the length of time during which a convalescent from typhoid fever may continue to be a source of infection for others is indeterminate. The fact that typhoid bacilli may remain absolutely latent in the bone marrow for many years after an attack of typhoid fever, and then after the immunity following the attack has passed off again become a source of danger, shows that there is much yet to be learned in this matter.

Another and even more important lesson is that the government shall take special care that returning soldiers may not prove sources of infection. It would seem that soldiers should not be allowed to go directly from foreign countries to their homes, but that their transfer to this country should be made some months before their discharge, in order to be sure that the possibilities for the conveyance and distribution of infection to others should have disappeared before they return to civic life.

The recent experiences in this country [illegible] taught [illegible] that war still remains a serious source of disease. Before the Spanish-American war it was thought that the development of sanitary science had reached a point that would enable the army medical department to preserve soldiers from epidemic disease. The idea was a complete illusion. The medical history of this country since the war shows the necessity for precaution after men have been assembled in large bodies in tropical and unsanitary climates, and must eventually [illegible] another chapter in the science of military hygiene.

How to Clean the Churns.

A churn cannot be made clean with a [illegible] cloth, and a cloth of this kind is one of the best known places for breeding disease germs, and these may be washed from the seams of the pans or [illegible] of the churn. It takes only a [illegible] minutes to wash the cloths in cold water, and then they should be put in strong pearline suds and allowed to [illegible] for at least 20 minutes, then they should be rinsed and hung out in the [illegible] sunshine and [illegible] always kept [illegible] and sweet smelling.—Midland [illegible].

[illegible] that any kind of [illegible] or that in a short time.

HOW TO REPAIR ROADS.

Highways Must Have Constant Attention If They Are to Be of Any Use or Value.

Charles Williams, a contractor in Connersville, Ind., gives a few points on road repair in a paper before a farmers' institute which will be of interest:

"Now, some points on how to keep roads in good condition, and how to repair them. A road must have constant attention, if it is to be of any use or value.

"Whenever a rut forms, it should be repaired at once. The road should be graded in the spring and graveled in the fall. The road will then be hard and smooth and the gravel will be packed down, but not worn out before bad weather set in. It depends on what shape the crown of the road is in what the condition of the road will be for travel through the winter; if the crown is in good shape, it will shed the water to the side ditches, and if they are in good shape the road will remain dry and solid.

"Now I will tell a few ways to spoil a good road:

"The surest way is to use the road grader and pile all the mud, sod and weeds from the sides and ditches into the center of the road. This makes the road soft and muddy, and it will be impossible for the next coat of gravel to unite with the old roadbed. The result is the road will be spongy. The best plan is to scrape it up into piles and haul it to some gully, of which all roads have a few, and dump it there.

"The road grader is a good road builder in the hands of a man that knows how to use it, but otherwise he will do a great deal of damage.

"Another way to spoil a road is to make the crown so steep that all the travel will take the center. The result is the road is worn out in the center, and no use has been made of the remainder of the road. The center is cut up by three gulleys, which hold water and cause the road to be soft and muddy when it would otherwise be in good shape."

EDUCATING FARM BOYS.

Some Pertinent Reasons Why Practical Agriculture Should Be Taught in Rural Schools.

Among those who have given the matter attention, there are many who favor the introduction of agricultural instruction into the rural school as a means of educating the farm boy to the farm rather than sending him directly to the institutions whose influence is in another direction.

In a recent address, after commenting upon the more or less popular idea of a "general education of more or less classic foundation," Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, goes on to say, in regard to the agricultural college and the farm boy:

"The farmer's boy who intends to be a farmer, and his father, who intends to have his son succeed him on the farm, do not care anything about that kind of education. My idea of education is that it should fit a young man for his future life.

"I would begin by teaching on agricultural lines in the primary grades; I would continue this kind of education through the secondary school; I would prepare the boys for the agricultural college, and they would go there as naturally as the boy goes to the pantry to get some bread and butter, with sugar on it. But just now our system of education draws the young people away from the agricultural college into something else."

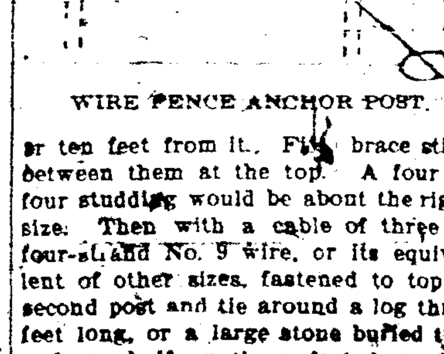
That there is truth in this is evidenced by the number of boys and young men coming from the farm, and after attending high schools and other institutions of higher learning, go into other pursuits than that of agriculture.

It has been held by those most interested in keeping the boys upon the farm that with the introduction of agriculture into the rural school there will be a tendency to educate the boy back to the farm. That a good argument favors this proposition there is no question.—Drovers' Journal.

STOUT ANCHOR POST.

Those Who Have Given This Method a Trial Pronounce It the Most Effective Now in Use.

The following is the simplest, cheapest and best method of anchoring corner posts I ever saw or used, not excepting any plan given in previous numbers. Set common heavy posts at corner, and set another similar one eight



WIRE FENCE ANCHOR POST.

or ten feet from it. Fit brace stick between them at the top. A four by four studding would be about the right size. Then with a cable of three or four-strand No. 9 wire, or its equivalent of other sizes, fastened to top of second post and tie around a log three feet long, or a large stone buried two and one-half or three feet deep, five feet back of corner post. The cable entering ground by corner post, trenching in back to anchor log; fill in and tamp earth solidly around anchor log, and you will have a post you can tie to.—Lewis S. Alter, in Epitomist.

Witty Gratitude.

Walter Scott liked to tell the story of his meeting an Irish beggar in the street, who importuned him for a sixpence.

Not having one, Scott gave him a shilling, adding with a laugh: "Now remember, you owe me sixpence."

"[illegible] enough," said the beggar, "and God grant you may live till I pay you."—Youth's Companion.

Philosophical.

[illegible]

"Might as well [illegible] I don't get your meaning."

[illegible] as well [illegible] it, for I can't change it."—[illegible] Post.

THE WOMEN OF PORTO RICO.

New Englanders Learn How American Residents on the Island Help the Natives.

"The Spaniards went to Porto Rico for what they could get out of it, and I am sorry to say that a good many Americans have gone for the same reason," said Mrs. Elliott Jones before the National Society of New England Women at a recent business meeting, reports the N[illegible].

"But, nevertheless," she continued, "we have done much for the Porto Ricans, and the American women resident on the island, most of them being wives of army and navy officers, have [illegible] in the good work.

"I never saw anything so terrible as the poverty in Porto Rico. People often ask me why the American occupation has not improved the condition of the people, but this is easy to understand after one has lived there. Although the Spanish government has been destroyed, the land is still owned by Spaniards, and they have taken advantage of the establishment of the American system of currency in the island to raise their rents, reckoning a peso, which is worth only 60 cents, as equal to $1. This has nearly doubled rents and has caused a great deal of poverty, for which the United States is being blamed. Then there was the hurricane, which left thousands destitute. This was when the women came to the rescue. About 20 of them organized the Woman's Aid society of Porto Rico, appealed to their friends in the north and fed and clothed this multitude.

"At first aid was given absolutely gratis, but it soon became evident that this was producing pauperism, and arrangements were made for supplying the women with work. This is still kept up and under the care of the secretary the women, who when they first came for assistance, tumbled over one another like a lot of animals, have b[illegible] and self-respecting. Another thing which the women have done is to build a hospital at San Juan. Formerly the poorer classes of Porto Rico had scarcely any care in time of sickness. The new-born children cared for themselves, and the result is the terrible deformity which one sees everywhere in Porto Rico. The new hospital is intended for maternity cases, and the city of San Juan is giving $200 a month to its support. American nurses have been secured, and if any of you want to help you can send a box of cast-off clothing addressed to the Woman's Aid society, San Juan, Porto Rico. Don't put in any furs or velvets, but make up a box of all the cotton garments, sheets, towels and pillow cases that you can spare and you have no idea how much good it will do. I would like to tell you more about what is being done in Porto Rico, but it would take too long."

PORTO RICANS EMPLOYED.

Effect of Policy Adopted in the Island's Department of the Interior.

The secretary of the interior has received the report of the commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico, Mr. William H. Elliot. Mr. Elliot covers the operations of his important department and in summing up states:

"In the conduct of the business of this department the rule adopted upon its organization, as both just and in accord with the express desire of President McKinley, and confirmed by President Roosevelt, to give worthy and competent natives the preference in the selection of employes has been strictly adhered to. No foreigners, with knowledge of the fact by the department, have been employed and no Americans except in positions where the introduction of new systems or the prosecution of particular classes of work required the services of men specially qualified, and such were not locally obtainable.

"The force regularly employed in the several branches of the department of the interior aggregates fully 1,200 persons, at least 95 per cent of whom are native-born citizens of Porto Rico. To their loyalty, integrity, honesty and devotion to duty too high tribute cannot be paid, and this applies to all, from the highest salaried official to the smallest paid laborer. Whatever of success may have been attained along the many lines of work under the supervision of the commissioner, the credit for it belongs to the employes, whose efficiency and industry have made progress possible and it will be one of the chief pleasures of my future life to contemplate the years of duty performed in Porto Rico, and to recall with gratitude memory of the valuable assistance so freely and kindly contributed by those whom I have been so fortunate as to have labored with in the interesting work of helping the people to reach the goal of their heart's desire—American citizenship and in the upbuilding and prosperity of the country."

Albino Deer in Oregon.

An albino deer, with a coat as white as snow and eyes a delicate pink, was killed in the Canyon mountains of southern Oregon recently. It was one of the very few albino deer ever seen in the mountains of the west. Old hunters tell of seeing them, usually separate from the main herds, at various times during the early days, but they were too shy to be approached near enough for a shot. The deer killed in the Canyon mountains was with four other deer at the time it was found, and had not this been true the hunters would not have taken it for a deer. Its white coat made it far more conspicuous than the remainder of the herd and it is perhaps for this reason that albino deer are shunned by their mates.

Friendly Advice.

"I'd advise you to take this poem to a chiropodist," said the editor in a kindly tone.

"[illegible] why?" [illegible] the author.

"Its feet need attention," replied the editor.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In Peace and War.

[illegible] a safety razor [illegible]

"Well, [illegible] in times of peace [illegible]"—Yonkers Statesman.

BOOTS PREVENT COLDS.

Some City Men Wear Them as Well as Farmers, Miners and Other Outdoor Workers.

"I once knew," said a citizen who, the New York Sun says, is old enough to remember when everybody in city and country alike wore boots, "I once knew a man who was always catching cold. He worked on a lumber wharf, and it was there one day that he mentioned to me incidentally the fact about his colds.

"I looked at his feet. He wore boots, but he had his trouser legs outside of his bootlegs.

"If you would tuck your trouser legs inside of your bootlegs," I said to him, "you wouldn't have any more colds."

"And he followed that suggestion and did tuck his trouser legs into his boots and didn't catch cold any more.

"You see, walking about on that wharf all day, handling lumber and with the cold wind coming up from underneath between the planks of the wharf and walking up his trouser legs, he couldn't help catching cold; but with his trousers inside his boots and his legs thus better protected, why, those draughts didn't affect him any more, and he was all right.

"They don't build wharves now any more as they did that one, but the fact remains that boots are the thing to wear in winter on wharves and everywhere else; and that the way to wear them to get the greatest benefit from them is with the trousers tucked in them to keep the cold away from the legs.

"Why do you suppose the countrymen wears his trousers inside his bootlegs? It isn't because he's a hayseed and a countryman, and just wears them that way; it's because that's the best way to wear them to keep out the cold and to protect him from taking cold.

"I don't know anything about the statistics, but I'll bet that there's much less pneumonia in the country than in the city, and this because the countryman in winter wears boots and keeps his legs protected. I know that shoes are commonly worn in the country as well as in the city, but they are so worn only for purposes of ordinary wear. For wet work of any kind, and for winter, the countryman still wears boots.

"Boots are still worn in the city, as a matter of fact, to some extent by men whose employment is out of doors; by policemen and firemen and truckmen and street cleaners, and so on; and you will notice that these not only wear boots but wear them with their trousers legs tucked in them.

"But most of us in the city nowadays wear shoes summer and winter, the year round; and suffer from wearing them in winter.

"Look at the men sitting on either side in a street car. Here is one man knocking his feet together to get his toes warm. Very likely above the tops of his shoes his ankles are protected from the cold only by the thickness of his socks, and the cold has free access above that. His feet are cold, of course, and thus unprotected he is more liable to catch cold.

"Possibly there may be seen sitting near to him a man, an outdoor worker, wearing boots, and he, with his ankles, and has legs partly, at least, protected by the bootlegs, is comfortable.

"And then you do occasionaly see among city men even now a man not employed in outdoor work who wears boots. Old-fashioned men, these? Not necessarily so, by any means.

"They may be men of years, but still be far from antique. They lived in the day when everybody wore boots, and, knowing well the boots' advantages, still wear them and so preserve health and comfort.

"I don't suppose we'll ever go back to boots in the city; but it would be a good thing for us all to wear boots in the winter, and with our trousers tucked into them in cold weather. There are, I suppose, at least 4,000 different remedies for colds, but the best of all preventions is a good pair of boots. And I'll bet that three-quarters of the physicians of the city wear boots."

Four New Brothers.

"My affections are already engaged," he said.

She turned pale.

"I am very sorry," he added.

Then he arose and took his hat.

"Good-night," he said.

She looked after his retreating form.

"That's my fourth failure," she said, "but the year is young yet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Conclusion.

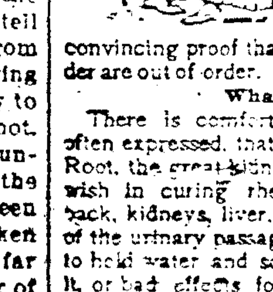
"Do you think your father has any idea that I have serious intentions concerning you?"

"I heard him telling mother the other day that he didn't think it would cost any more to have you at the table regularly than it does for me to feed you from the pantry shelves every night."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists [illegible]

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery [illegible] and a book that tells [illegible] more about [illegible] address Dr. Kilmer & Co., [illegible] mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EFFECTS OF RADIUM.

Extravagant Notions of Those Who Write and Talk About It Amount to a Mania.

Among the marvelous effects of radium is one of an intellectual color. It induces in those who speak and write of it a species of extravagance which may be called radiitis. Some unguarded words of an eminent professor, says the London Telegraph, have thrown weak minds off their balance. People are writing the sheerest nonsense of what will happen when "lead and iron are turned into gold and silver," and when the dream of the alchemists are realized. One thing is not turned into another, except as water is turned into steam or ice, or sugar into charcoal and water—a change of form or product of compounding with some other thing. There may be one primeval element and one form of force. In that case what science can do is to break up the supposed elements into simpler ones, which would merely show that the originals were not elements, but compounds. But, as Prof. Lippmann said the other day: "There is no sort of resemblance between this kind of work and that of the alchemist. They thought they might take a quality from one substance and transfer it to another substance. Modern science has nothing in common with that." Two facts may be recalled. First, that we can combine elements like oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, chlorine, and then decompose the compounds and get back the constituents; they always possess the same qualities after as before the combination.

Secondly, we know matter under various conditions, not merely on earth, but in the sun and stars, and the substances we know here are apparently the same there. Every spectroscopist has come to the conclusion that "the matter composing the stars is the same as that we know on earth—the same aluminium, barium, bismuth, calcium, carbon, copper, chromium, hydrogen, iron, lithium, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, sodium, zinc, and the rest." When the biologist produces life from the not-living, the chemist will probably produce gold out of iron or mercury. It is also and equally true that when the sky falls we shall catch larks. A correspondent furnishes another example of radiitis. He protests that it is absurd to say that radium is a million times more dearer than diamonds. Quite true. A diamond carat in England is 205.4 milligrams, and was worth recently 25 shillings, whereas the milligram of radium bromide, it has been stated this week, is supposed to be worth a guinea. South Africa has by this time produced for the world about 12 tons of diamonds; we may have some time to wait for 13 tons of radium. Diamonds have, it is believed, been produced artificially, it being always understood that intense heat and great pressure were necessary. M. Combes discusses the subject in the Moniteur Scientifique, and arrives at the conclusion that natural diamonds were not formed under these conditions. He even doubts whether the crytals obtained by M. Moissan under great pressure and in the electrical furnace can be regarded as diamonds.

THE AVERAGE WOMAN.

She Is Doubtless the Most Needed Woman in Our Modern Civilization.

"The average woman" does not sound like a phrase of high compliment. Yet the average woman is doubtless the most needed woman in modern civilization, says Youth's Companion. It is interesting and inspiring to see that she has made marked progress during the centuries. She is much more capable and more lovable than 300 years ago. Her advance is [illegible] to the work of those few leaders who make new paths, and encourage more timid souls to follow them. But for the most part it can be traced to the steady, slow improvement all along the line—an improvement traceable directly to the average woman herself.

She makes better bread and better soup than she used to make; she reads more books and better ones; she has a firmer hand and a more understanding heart with children; she gives more discriminately in charity; her household, small or large, is better ordered; her love has more purity and more fire; her religion is more Christ-like in its wisdom and its compassion.

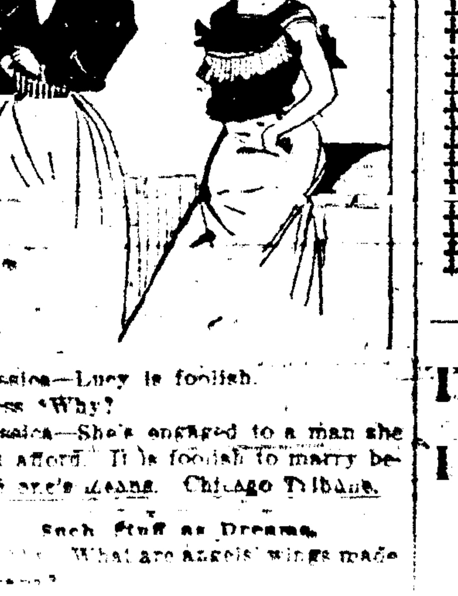
Perhaps every average woman in the world longs to do more than the average. Even that longing is her part in the general store of aspiration and works for good. But it is a kind of graspingness of which circumstances are pretty sure to cure her. The Persians have a proverb: "God takes good care the trees do not grow into the sky." Wordsworth translates that into English poetry, and tells us that even a woman who is "a phantom of delight" must also be

A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food.

Rag-Time Melody.

Pickaninnies in de [illegible],
Cryin' 'bout de dickens;
Mammy's bakin' hoe cakes,
Daddy's huntin' chickens.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

QUITE UP TO DATE.



Jessica—Lucy is foolish.

Tess—Why?

Jessica—She's engaged to a man she can't afford. It is foolish to marry beyond one's means.—Chicago Tribune.

Such Stuff as Dreams.

[illegible]—What are angels' wings made of, [illegible]?

[illegible] paper, of course.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ERIE RAILROAD

Time Table in Effect December 27, 1903.

GOING WEST—READ DOWN. GOING EAST—READ UP

No. 7	No. 5	No. 3	No. 1	No. 17	No. 25	STATIONS.	No. 4	No. 2	No. 14	No. 24	No. 8	No. 6
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Leave. Arrive.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
9.10	7.25	2.25	8.55	2.55	....	New York	3.22	6.52	1.07	6.17	6.17	7.52
6.13	6.13	6.13	9.30	9.30	....	Carbondale	5.45	5.45	....	....	8.53	8.53
3.40	1.15	8.15	2.27	11.45	6.25	Susquehanna	9.47	1.38	6.40	9.05	12.23	2.20
....	....	....	....	12.01	6.40	Great Bend	....	....	6.20	8.48	....	....
4.25	1.50	8.55	2.58	12.38	7.10	Binghamton	9.10	1.01	5.55	8.20	11.40	1.40
....	....	....	....	12.59	7.27	Union	....	....	5.27	7.57	....	....
5.02	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.21	7.51	Owego	8.38	12.31	5.04	[illegible]	11.00	1.00
5.35	2.44	9.51	3.50	2.06	8.30	Waverly	8.12	12.06	4.29	6.56	10.28	....
6.12	3.10	10.20	4.14	2.45	9.13	Elmira	7.49	11.42	3.53	6.21	9.58	12.13
6.47	3.26	10.47	4.38	3.22	9.54	Corning	7.22	11.18	3.18	5.35	9.18	11.48
7.12	....		4.55	3.46	10.10	Addison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.30	....
8.00	....	....	5.28	4.37	11.15	Canisteo	....	10.29	2.19	4.18	8.15	....
8.22	4.42	11.50	5.43	4.45	11.40	Hornellsville	[illegible]	10.21	2.10	4.10	8.05	10.50
11.25	7.05	....	8.00	8.00	7.45	Buffalo	....	8.00	....	....	4.00	8.10
1.58	8.08	....	9.09	9.09	9.09	Niagara Falls	....	7.16	....	....	12.38	6.48
11.51	7.00	2.08	9.00	9.09	2.44	Jamestown	2.12	5.15	[illegible]	....	9.10	[illegible]
6.30	12.40	7.40	....	....	9.30	Cleveland	6.00	....	2.30	....	8.30	1.00
6.55	7.35	2.45	....	....	6.55	Cincinnati	2.00	....	7.40	....	....	....
8.30	10.30	[illegible]	....	....	8.30	Chicago	10.30	....	....	....	9.30	....
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Arrive. Leave.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

Above trains run daily except that No. 25 does not run Sundays between Salamanca and Jamestown; train 5 does not run west of Leavittsburg, Ohio, on Mondays and days following legal holidays. No. 6 will stop at Great Bend to take on New York passengers and let off passengers from Buffalo. No. 5 will stop at Great Bend to let off passengers from New York. Trains 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, are vestibuled.

Additional Trains going East—No. 18, local, daily, leaves Hornellsville 5.40 a. m.; Canisteo 5.48 a. m., Addison 6.42 a. m., arrives Corning 7.05 a. m.; leaves Corning 7.40 a. m., Elmira 8.21 a. m., Waverly 9.04 a. m., Owego 9.41 a. m., Union 10.12 a. m., Binghamton 10.41 a. m., Great Bend 11.26 a. m., arrives at Susquehanna 11.50 a. m. Trains 30 and 122, daily except Sunday, leave Binghamton 6.15 a. m. and 3.35 p. m. for New York and to Carbondale via Susquehanna.

Additional Trains going West—No. 19, local, daily, leaves Susquehanna 6.33 p. m., Great Bend 6.48 p. m., Binghamton 7.15 p. m., Union, 7.31 p. m., Owego 7.56 p. m., Waverly 8.32 p. m., Elmira 9.05 p. m., Corning 9.35 p. m., Addison 9.56 p. m., Canisteo 10.46 p. m., arrives at Hornellsville 10.55 p. m. Trains 121 and 29, daily except Sunday, from Carbondale and New York, arrive at Binghamton 12.04 noon and 10.16 p. m.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

101	129	107	STATIONS.	102	114	108
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5.25	1.45	6.40	Elmira	10.35	1.22	9.06
6.00	2.20	7.20	Corning	10.03	12.50	8.30
6.42	3.03	8.04	Bath	9.22	12.08	7.47
7.35	3.54	8.59	Wayland	8.34	11.22	6.53
9.15	6.00	10.55	Rochester	6.50	9.35	5.00
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

Nos. 107, 108 and 101 run daily, others run daily except Sunday.

TIOGA DIVISION.

101	107	105	STATIONS.	102	124	108
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
4.50	9.35	..	Elmira	9.10	....	5.20
6.09	10.44	....	Lawrenceville	8.02	....	4.11
6.23	11.00	....	Tioga	7.47	....	3.56
6.40	11.20	11.00	Mansfield	7.30	12.45	3.38
7.00	11.40	1.25	Blossburg	7.10	11.40	3.15
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

All trains daily except Sundays.

No. 202, local, Sundays only, leaves Rochester at 8.00 a. m., Wayland 9.44 a. m., Bath 10.30 a. m., Corning 11.09, arriving at Elmira at 11.59 a. m.

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Schlitz Milwaukee Beer

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

SALES IN	1862	3,017	bbls.
" "	1872	30,868	"
" "	1882	277,307	"
" "	*1902*	*1,014,998 3-4*	"

One million fourteen thousand barrels of Schlitz Beer sold in one year, showing an unprecedented increase of 132,916 1-8 barrels in 1902, making Schlitz Milwaukee's largest brewers by over 100,000 barrels.

SCHLITZ-PURITY [illegible]

The old reliable Bartholomay's Lager always on hand. All the leading brands of Ale, Soft Drinks and Mineral Waters. Mail or telephone orders promptly filled.

Address, VALETINE RETTIG, Corning, N. Y.

January 29, 1902.

4 FULL QUARTS

Pennsylvania Rye or Kentucky Bourbon

7 YEARS OLD **WHISKEY** 7 YEARS OLD

Our Reference: Any Bank or Merchant in Pittsburg. **For $3.00** Express charges prepaid to your nearest station.

All Goods packed in plain sealed cases.

Don't be humbugged by concerns advertising FREE WHISKEY.

This whiskey is matured in the wood and is therefore RICH, RIPE and MELLOW and we guarantee it to be the best for the money on the market. For household and medicinal purposes it cannot be equalled. Our personal guarantee goes with every quart and we cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied. Goods shipped the same day order is received. We sell the output of one of the largest distilleries in Pennsylvania and are prepared to treat you right. Try us and be convinced. We handle all grades of wines, whiskies, etc. Special discount of Club orders. Write for private price-list.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT

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TERMS, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Propr.

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TIME.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	10 in	20 in.
1 Week	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$9 00	$12 00
2 Weeks	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks	2 00	3 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
1 Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months	5 00	8 00	12 00	13 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year	12 00	18 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	60 00	100 00

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DR. DELOS T. ACKLEY,

EYE SPECIALIST. Eyes carefully examined and glasses fitted. Crafton street.—Wellsboro, Pa., Oct. 1903-1yr.

BLOOM & DAVIS,

BARBERS. Shop in the Bachman block, opposite Coles House, Wellsboro, Pa. First-class work. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Oct 31, 1902-yr.

FRANK H. ROSE,

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Dr. AUGUSTUS NILES,

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OFFICE in Converse block. Will visit any part of the country in consultation or to perform any surgical operation. Special attention given to diseases of women and children and abdominal surgery of both sexes.—Feb. 16, 1900.

JOHN GERKEN, Merchant Tailor,

WELLSBORO, PA.

I have an extensive assortment of samples of Imported and Domestic cloths, of beautiful patterns, which I am making up [illegible] ready-made clothing is [illegible] over [illegible] office.—March 11, 1899.

FIRST-CLASS HAND LAUNDRY,

BEST WORK IN WELLSBORO.

Eastman Block, Main Street. JAMES E. SUNG.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

M. F. BAILEY,

Undertaker & Funeral Director

I am here to serve the people with good goods and Low Prices.

NO CHARGE FOR HEARSE OR EMBALMING.

Night calls promptly attended to. Residence on Austin street. Phone at my expense.

Also a line of Furniture, Bedroom and Parlor Suits, Chairs, Baby Carriages, etc. M. F. BAILEY, 37 Main St., Wellsboro, Pa.

Get Out of the Rut.

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Such as Buck, the Merchant Tailor, makes with such taste and perfection. When you meet the man dressed in quiet colors, with exact fit and everything proportioned to his figure, you can safely bet that Buck is his tailor.

Call and see the large stock of piece goods for Suits and Overcoats. No waits or delays for patterns.

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40 SEWING MACHINES

New and Second Hand, to Be Sold Regardless of Cost.

They include Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic, Standard, Singer, White, New Home and others.

New Machines from $12 up.

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These machines must be disposed of at once.

Also one second hand Ithaca Organ, cheap.

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L. A. GARDNER'S

Insurance Agency

WELLSBORO, PA.

Representing the following Companies:

Imperial, of London, Hartford, Continental, American, Springfield, Citizens, National, of Hartford, Northern Assurance [illegible], Casualty, [illegible]

[illegible] L. A. GARDNER.

SCOUNDRELS & CO.

By COULSON KERNAHAN

Author of "Captain Shannon," "A Book of Strange Sins," "A Dead Man's Diary," Etc.

Copyright, 1899, by Herbert S. Stone & Co.

(*Chapter XXII continued.*)

"Did you hear that Stocker?" said a voice in the room below. "Did you hear that? And if so, what d'ye make of it?"

Stocker's mumbled reply was not audible, so we were not enlightened respecting his views.

"Quite so," went on the voice. "It didn't sound human, did it? And if I'd heard it at night, I should have said that this house was haunted, that's what I should have said. But being [illegible] what you say! Very likely a bird that's got a nest in the roof? Don't tell me. Birds don't make noises like that. No, it isn't a wild animal that Mr. Hall's brought home from his travels either, unless it's an animal by the name of Hubbock, and he's wild enough from all showing. Only I don't call him an animal. I call him a murdering, savage brute. Anyhow, I'm going to see what's under that roof, if I break my neck doing it. There's a ladder leaning against one of the fruit trees in the orchard, and if we stick it up on top of the portico, we ought to be able to reach the roof. Anyhow, we'll have a try, so come along."

Councillor Number Six, the Silent Councillor, Hall and myself must, I suppose, while this was going on, have been looking the reproaches which we dare not speak, for as soon as the policemen were out of hearing, Hubbock said snappishly—

"It's quite incompatible that you should [illegible] was infected with African leprosy. I was in no way cognizant of committing mischief."

"Quite so, Hubbock," assented Number Two; "you couldn't help sneezing, my good man, any more than you can help getting the African leprosy, which I trust you never will. The only mercy is you didn't yawn, for yawning, like the African leprosy, is catching, and sneezing isn't. But the question we've now to consider is, 'What's to be done?'"

"I think," said the appeased Hubbock more deferentially, "if the council doesn't think the course too ignominious, that it would be advisable to ensconce ourselves under the table. If the policemen climb up on the roof and extract a tile to look in, they can't see us there, and they may conclude that the room is uninhabited."

"By extracting a tile, our friend doesn't mean annexing somebody else's hat," explained Number Two good-humoredly; "all the same, I think he's right. They couldn't see us under the table, and if they come to the conclusion that the room's empty, they may decide to sheer off altogether, or to leave one on guard here, while the other goes on to Tarborough to report progress to the superintendent. The situation is not very serious at the worst, for it would be the easiest thing in the world for us to overpower the two bobbies, and either silence them altogether or leave them here gagged and tied up, while we make off. I don't know that the former course wouldn't be the kindest, for the room might never be discovered, and unless they could manage to make themselves heard, they'd stand a good chance of dying by slow starvation. But if we can work things to get clear away without coming to blows with the bobbies, I'd rather that it were so. They may think this is only an ordinary billiard room that I've contrived up here for a fad, and that they couldn't find the entrance to, and that as Hubbock and I seemed away, there's nothing to be done but wait until we come back to arrest our friend here. Apparently it's he they want, not me, whom they still appear to look upon as a reputable member of society. I think our friends outside are propping the ladder against the wall, in which case it will be time to adjourn to under the table."

Before very long we heard the sound of some one clambering from a ladder to the roof, and cautiously picking his way, apparently on hands and knees, towards the top. By-and-by the sound of a moving body ceased, and then we heard the 'working' and wrenching, which told us that the newcomer was engaged in removing some tiles. Meanwhile we "lay low," ensconced ignominiously, as Hubbock phrased it, well out of sight under the billiard table. The position was so cramped that I was, if anything, relieved to know, by an exclamation of astonishment from the "extractor of tiles" overhead, that the secret chamber of Heath cottage was a secret no longer.

"Hi! Stockers! are you there?" called an excited voice which I recognized as the sergeant's.

"I'm here, sir," came the reply from below.

"I always did think that Hall was a bad lot, for all his seeming so quiet and respectable," said the sergeant. "It's always the quietest ones as is the worst. What d'ye think he's got up here?"

"Fowls?" suggested Stocker lamely. He was not a man of many ideas, and, having lately covered himself with glory by the brilliant arrest and conviction of two small boys who were robbing a henroost—the prevention of poultry pilfering filled a very important place in his conception of the duties of a constable. "Yes, fowls, I expect," he added more confidently; "leastway, stolen ones that he's kept up there to be out of the way. It sounded like fowls when we heard that noise just now."

"Fowls!" retorted his superior officer contemptuously; "fowls, you fool! You've got fowls on the brain since you got those boys convicted. No, it's something worse than fowls, I can tell you. I always did think that Hall wasn't all he should be. And him so quiet too! Well, well, there's no knowing what any one's character is till he's found out. It's a harem, that's what it is. [illegible] ... It's [illegible] easy. There's hanging lamps that don't look as if they was meant to burn respectable oil in decent houses. And there's couches without any legs, like a bed made up on the floor—divans, don't they call 'em?—all in stripes and gaudy colors, and heaped up with soft pillows. Downright heathenish, I call it. There's a big table in the middle that's got a big white cloth flung over it as if there was something on it that was too wicked even for Hall to look at long. We shall find something pretty there, I'll promise you, when we get down. Well, well, it's a wicked world we live in."

"Is there any women there?" inquired the intelligent Stocker, with more interest than he had previously manifested. "A harem's a place where they keep a lot of lovely women, ain't it? I've seen one at the 'Quarium when I went to London. They had golden hair, and wore trousers made of gold and stuff, and lay about on couches and looked cross."

"No, that's what I can't make out," replied his chief. "There ain't no women, but there soon will be, you mark my words. Hall and Hubbock have gone to fetch 'em now they have got it all ready. That's why they [illegible] one at home to-day. A pretty pair of rascals they are, a bringing their Roman Catholic ways into a Christian country. I'll harem 'em before I've done. You go and see if you can find me a bit of rope so as I can fasten it to the chimney stack and let myself down into the room. I'm going to see [illegible] on that table, harem or no harem."

The search for a rope was apparently successful, and as the sergeant had in the meanwhile been working hard to make the hole in the roof large enough to admit his body, he bade Stocker come up and hold on to the end which was hitched to the chimney stack, while he lowered himself into the room.

Curiosity getting the better of discretion, I very guardedly inclined my head outward an inch or two beyond the projecting rim of the table and twisting my neck round, looked up.

The sergeant, hanging on to the rope, had just got clear of the hole in the roof, and was preparing to lower himself down hand-over-hand. Through the opening over his head, the red and bovine face of Stocker was staring. He was watching the sergeant's progress with eager interest, but the movement of my withdrawing head apparently attracting his attention, he craned through the aperture, and catching sight of me, pointed down with an excited yell to where I was lying.

Whether the shout so startled the sergeant as to cause him to lose his hold, or whether what happened was caused by the letting go by Stocker of the end of the rope which was hitched around the chimney stack, I cannot say. All I know is that the unfortunate sergeant fell with a crash, pulling down with him one of the lamps that lighted the table. This lamp, though of oriental and ancient manufacture, had been prostituted by Hall to so base a use as the burning of paraffin; and as artificial light was a necessary, even during the day-time, in our prophet's chamber, the lamp was unfortunately burning at the time. As it fell it struck the edge of the table and cannoned—a terrible tongue of fire—against the wall, which, as the reader knows, was draped, tent-wise, from floor to ceiling with some Indian fabrics. The room, being directly under the roof, was always hot, and this fabric had evidently become as dry and inflammable as tinder.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FIRE.

There was, as I have twice already mentioned, a strong wind blowing outside, and this doubtless played no little part in bringing about what followed.

I remember that as the lamp fell, a licking tongue of fire ran—like a monkey running up a rope—along the drapery, and that before I had time to get out from under the table, almost before the gaping face of Stocker had disappeared from the hole overhead, the entire roof was one sheet of flame. I learnt afterwards from Number Two that he had the house retiled before he and Hubbock had set about constructing the secret chamber. The intelligent British workman to whom the task was entrusted had made a heavy additional charge in the bill for what he called "weather-proofing" the roof, by a method of his own inventing, upon which he greatly plumed himself. In the matter of keeping rain out, this system of weather-proofing gave Hall every satisfaction, but, viewed from another standpoint, it caused him considerable uneasiness; for he had recently discovered that the material used for wadding the interstices between the tiles, was a kind of skein oakum, which, being saturated with tar, was highly inflammable. Like every wise man, Number Two had a horror of fire, and he at once decided to substitute an asbestos preparation for the oakum. The asbestos had been procured, and the work of substitution commenced, when the unexpected advent of the conspirators, and their installment at Heath cottage, put a stop to a work which the fates had decreed should never be finished, for within three minutes from the falling of the lamp, the upper part of Heath cottage was a royal roaring furnace.

"Warm work, that!" gasped Number Two, breathlessly, when he, Hubbock, the silent councillor, Number Six, and myself—coughing and choking and not all unsinged—found ourselves outside. "Warm for the bobbies, too, poor devils. The man on the roof was in the thick of the fire, and must be a cinder by now. I think the other chap hurt himself when he fell, anyhow, he hasn't got out, and never will now. We'd better be off, and by separate ways. The neighbors will be here [illegible] no time—but we must settle on a place of meeting first. Where shall [illegible] 12, by the bookstall [illegible] ourselves by the Southend train, and we can talk things over going down. No one will notice us there, and if they do, they'll only think we are going to a bean-feast party. So we are, for we're going to give some of them 'beans' before we've done with them—aren't we? Now I'm off, and you'd better do the same."

As the other four struck across the field I made for the high road. I had snatched up my hat when leaving the cottage, and as there was nothing in my dress to attract attention, and I had no reason to believe that I was known personally to, or wanted by, the police, I thought my safest plan would be to go boldly ahead.

After I had walked a mile or so, I met a black-bearded man dressed as if for bicycling and wearing a cloth cap.

"Can you tell me," he said, politely, "which is the shortest way to a house called Heath cottage, in the occupation of a Mr. Hall?"

"No," I replied, "I can't."

"Then you are a stranger in this neighborhood?" he asked.

"I'm a stranger to you," I said, curtly, resenting his inquisitiveness.

"I see. Then when you said just now that you couldn't tell me my way to Heath cottage, you meant that you didn't want to?"

"If you like," I answered. "Take it either way. It's none of your business."

"Oh, yes, it is," was his off-hand reply. "I happen to be a police officer, you see, and I shall have to trouble you to return with me as far as Tarborough."

Then he burst into a laugh. "Don't upset yourself, Number Seven. I only wanted to satisfy myself that the disguise was all right, and it certainly seems to be so, since you didn't recognize your chief and late host."

"You took me by surprise," I said, feeling and looking rather foolish, [illegible] a fright into the bargain. I recognize you now easily enough. But to meet you coming in this direction and in a disguise was enough to deceive any one. How on earth did you manage it in the time? You haven't been into the cottage again, surely?"

"Easiest thing in the world, my dear fellow," he said, lightly. "My motto is, 'Always be prepared for an emergency.' When you saw me last, some 20 minutes ago, I was wearing a pepper-and-salt coat and trousers. But my clothes are all made with two sides to them. There's nothing unusual about this coat, is there, except that it is buttoned close, as all my coats are. But if you turn it inside out, it would be pepper-and-salt again instead of blue serge. I always wear stockings instead of socks, and the arrangement of my own by which I can change trousers into knickerbockers is simple, and works so well, that I think of patenting it one day. The beard and the cap I carry in my pocket, so I made a dressing-room of the first secluded place I came to, and here I am, very much at your service.

"Now look here, Number Seven," he went on, changing his tone abruptly. "I slipped across the fields to intercept you because I want a word with you. This council is getting a ghastly farce. You and I and Hubbock can work together all right, but the other two are simply deadheads. Perhaps it's my fault. I begin to realize that I was mistaken in thinking I could handle the team as Number One did. That man was a positive genius. His organizing power was marvelous. The six of us worked together under him like oarsmen in a boat. There was no waste effort. He used the whole of us, and put out his men when he had any little scheme on, like a captain placing his team in the cricket field. Now everything's changed. One or two of us bring the brains and do the work, and the rest just look on, and take no risk nor part in the business except sharing the profits. It's not like the same thing it used to be. You weren't a member of the syndicate in those days. Then it was a power in the world. Then things were planned and carried out on a big scale. Number One was a genius and worked the six of us, for what we were worth, so that we were all like so many wheels in one big perfectly acting machine. Now we are just a gang of vulgar criminals, with nothing in common between us either in mind or methods except that we share the plunder alike. The syndicate has gone to pieces since the chief's death. I thought I could step into his shoes, and take it up and carry it on from the point he left it at; but I've found out my mistake by now, and I can see no good and a precious lot of danger in our hanging together any longer.

"But I'm going to make just one more attempt to carry a big scheme through, upon the lines the chief used to go upon, so that each member of the council bears his part. If it fails, I shall chuck it, and retire from the syndicate altogether. You and I and Hubbock could run the show better without the other two men than with them, and there'd be only three instead of five to share the profits. I fancy you'll see your way to join us, and to throw those two fools over. That's all I have to say to you, and I'm going now. But think it over, and if you feel inclined to stand in with us, put a flower of some sort in your button-hole to-morrow."

CHAPTER XXV.

SCOUNDRELS AND COMPANY

I did think it over, with the result that when I sauntered up to the bookstall at St. Pancras on the following morning, the button-hole of my tweed jacket was made gay by a spring of red geranium.

Number Two looked approvingly at it, as he gave me "Good-morning," and Hubbock's little eyes leered meaningly at mine as he complimented me obsequiously on "the lovely flower" I was wearing.

A handsome tip to the guard having secured a first-class carriage to ourselves, Number Two came to the point as soon as the train was beginning to move out of the station.

"My friends," he said, "I have been through the accounts to-day, and I'm sorry to say there is a big falling off in [illegible] subscriptions. The loss of [illegible] ... [illegible] of shaking public confidence, but on the other hand if we had succeeded in our attempt upon Lord Granthorpe's house, [illegible] in my [illegible] [illegible] club programme, I believe that our finances would have been as flourishing as ever. But we haven't much time to spare this morning, and the immediate question before us is, 'How are we to retrieve our position?' One big blow at the authorities will turn the tide in our favor [illegible] coin in. But this time we mustn't fail, and it seems to me that the only way to insure success is to back more horses than one. I have a plan for bringing off four different 'events' on the same evening. One or more may fall through, but if we have four running, we are bound to get home with at least one. If we should be so lucky as to bring off two or three, we shall have all the more reason to congratulate ourselves, for every extra score will mean extra coin in the way of subscriptions. But if only one out of the lot proves a winner, we shall at least feel, and shall make the public feel, that we have done something for our money. Here's my scheme. I have enough dynamite still in hand to effect four big explosions. There is enough really for twice that number, but I want the explosion to be the sort of thing to set all London rattling, and I propose to double the quantity of the stuff. The next question is, 'What shall we blow up?' Well, my idea is that we have a go at New Scotland yard and three of the prisons, Holloway, Newgate and Pentonville. I propose doing the business in this way. The infernal machines will be rather heavy, and not at all convenient things to cart about London; so I vote that we engage a private brougham for the evening. One of us will have to be driver, and each of the other four will have to be answerable for an infernal machine, and for placing it where it can do the greatest amount of damage to the building which has been assigned to him. I'll take New Scotland yard myself, as the most dangerous, and you can settle it among yourselves who shall be driver and who shall take the other places. The driver will pick the four of us up at points we can settle on, and when the circle's complete he will drive to Holloway, dropping the first man with the box of Holloway's pills, by which I mean the infernal machine, at the most convenient spot, and picking him up again, after the thing has been placed and the fuse ignited. By that means the dynamiter can get clean away from the neighborhood some time before the explosion occurs. Then we drive on to Pentonville to do ditto there. Thence to Newgate, and after that to Scotland yard. There will be no cabman to come forward with evidence about their fares and where they got in and out. I think the risks will be fairly distributed. Perhaps the driver's got the best of it, as he hasn't got to place and light the machines; but on the other hand he must undertake to procure the carriage, and unless he can contrive to steal it, there is always the chance of the police getting wind of the way the thing has been done, in which case his identity will be the [illegible] they'll have to work upon, and he will be the first man they'll look for. Well, are you 'on' for my scheme or 'off?' Please yourselves. Hubbock's with me, I know, but what do you other three say?"

I SAUNTERED UP TO THE BOOK-STALL.

The other three assenting, Number Two went on: "That's all right. Now the next question is not, 'Who killed Cock Robin?' but, 'Who'll drive the cab?' I'd rather it were one of you three, for I want Hubbock to undertake Holloway prison. He knows it well. Too well, don't you, Hubbock?—the inside as well as the out. Can you drive, Number Four?"

"I'd rather not, unless I must," was the reply.

"I don't suppose it will be a case of 'needs must,' though it will be 'the devil driving,'" laughed Number Two. "What about you, Number Six? Can you handle the ribbons?"

"No, I can't drive at all," responded the councillor addressed.

"H'm! Your education's being neglected. How about you, Number Seven?"

"I'll drive," I replied, promptly; "I'm quite at home at it, and I know London well."

"Capital. That will do, then. Now to settle the other preliminaries."

The details of these "other preliminaries" may be spared the reader. Before the train reached Southend everything was settled—the day, or rather night, for the series of explosions fixed, and the time and place of meeting.

* * * * * * *

It was nearing 11 o'clock as, with all my villainous crew inside, I whipped up the horses as we approached the gray walls of Holloway prison. My instructions were to pass the main entrance at a slow trot, and to pull up sharp when I heard Number Two tap twice at the carriage window. Outside the entrance a man was standing. His attitude was that of a lounger, but the queer way in which he looked up and down the road, every now and then, belied the [illegible] air he had assumed, and as we trundled towards him, he started, took a [illegible] forward, and then, as if recollecting himself, stopped short and stood stiff and still like a [illegible] at sight of a [illegible] eyes upon me and upon the carriage, and raised my whip to lash the horses. He saw the action and snapped [illegible] next instant we were level with the entrance. Jerking my right rein violently, I switched the horses round at right angles, whipping them up mercilessly meanwhile, and dashed into the prison yard at a gallop.

As the ponderous gates swung to behind us, Hall, followed by Hubbock, leapt out, but almost as their feet touched ground, the black shadows on either side swarmed suddenly into men, who had seized and secured the four conspirators before the echoing clang of the closing gates had died away.

The psychological moment for which I had waited so long—too long—had come.

"What does this mean, Number Seven?" hissed the now handcuffed Number Two as I got down from the box.

"It means," I said, "that I have been a spy upon you all along, and that I told the governor of the gaol why we were coming here to-night, and arranged with him that the waving of my whip should be the signal for the gates to open."

"My God!" he said, quietly, "and I mistook you for a gentleman."

* * * * * * *

The case has not come on for trial yet, as the police are completing their investigations and their chain of evidence. They tell me that what I know against the conspirators is but dust in the balance compared to the calendar of crime of which the syndicate has been guilty, and that, in effecting the arrest of Number Two, I have been instrumental in bringing to justice one of the greatest criminals of modern times.

All the same, I do not feel very proud of my share in the matter.

[THE END.]

How They Hate Each Other.

"Well," said her neighbor, "this is a regular old-fashioned winter, isn't it?"

"Oh, is it?" she returned. "Really you know, I can't speak from experience about old-fashioned winters, not having been here when you used to have that kind."—Chicago Record-Herald.

One of Many.

Dingdong—Did you try that cigar I gave you yesterday?

Biffbang—Yes; but it didn't deserve a trial.

Dingdong—Why, what do you mean?

Biffbang—It should have been lynched.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Where Johnny Demurred.

"Remember, Johnny," said his elderly uncle, "that actions speak louder than words."

"Sometimes they don't," objected Johnny. "When mamma's spankin' me I can yell a good deal louder than she can spank."—Chicago Tribune.

Marriage.

Marriage is a lottery?
Not by all the twinkling stars!
Marriage is a pottery,
Where are made the family jars!
—Puck.

BLUFF THAT DIDN'T WORK.

"Hubby, dear, I saw a simply charming hat to-day. You must buy it for me because it will set all my friends to talking."

"H'm! It seems to me they'll talk still more if you keep on wearing your old hat."—Fliegende Blaetter.

A Sensitive Point.

"I didn't know until to-day," said young Mrs. Torkins, "that Charley was taking an interest in palmistry."

"Indeed?" responded the caller.

"Yes. And he has put his heart into it, just as he does into anything that he undertakes. He was as indignant as he could be because he met a man last night who had a better hand than his."—Washington Star.

A Hard Struggle.

It's a hard struggle to fight the battles of life with the heavy burdens of kidney ills. The constantly aching back—The weariness—Distressing urinary disorders—All yield quickly to

Doan's Kidney Pills,

A Modern Medicine for Every Kidney Ill.

Mr. William McLaughlin, of No. 542 South Duke street, Lancaster, Pa., says: "I first noticed my back give out when I was a letter carrier. I was constantly taking cold, and it always settled in my back. I employed a doctor and took numerous kinds of medicine, but they availed me nothing. When on the retired list the work made me worse. The pain was always in the small of the back, and at night when in bed it was [illegible] ... [illegible] daughter [illegible] got Doan's Kidney Pills. After using them for three days I felt better. I continued until I was [illegible] and could heartily recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to others."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE'S A MONEY SIDE TO IT!

You can cure your Cold by spending a little, but think what it will cost—the serious illness that may follow a neglected cold.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

cures Coughs and Colds. At all druggists. Be sure and get HALE'S. 25c, 50c., and $1.00. Largest size cheapest.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

Cure in One Minute.

Her Heart Is Musical.

Prof. Reitter of Vienna, recently astonished the medical society of that city by saying that one of his patients had a musical heart. She is a woman, and ever since her fourth year she has suffered from palpitations. While still very young she noticed that a harmonious and thrilling sound came from her chest whenever she breathed, and a year or two later this music became so distinct that any one who was in the same room with her could hear it. As she grew older it became more shrill and closely resembled a human voice. At present this curious music consists of only two notes, which are described as being very sweet and clear. Prof. Reitter and the other members of the medical society are now studying this singular phenomenon, and the result of their investigations is awaited with interest by physicians throughout Europe.—Stray Stories.

Feeding Salt to the Cows.

One of the most successful dairymen we know about feeds his cows four ounces of salt per cow per day and says that it pays. "The cows give more milk, the milk has a much better flavor, and will keep considerably longer." The salt is fed with the grain ration. Since hearing this man we have fed our cows more salt. Altogether we have not got up to the quarter-pound notch, yet we still believe that a good many cows do not get as much salt as they really need. Salting is one of the little things that are apt to be neglected, and a handful once a week is a too common practice.—Rural New Yorker.

The Business Dairyman.

The time is here when the dairyman must thoroughly understand not only the science of milk production and of buttermaking, but must understand the general laws that govern the business world. He must be a business man as relates to dairying and as relates to all other economic factors. He must understand the markets and know how to buy his machinery, salt and all other utensils at their true worth. He can no longer afford to use imperfect material or machinery. The man that is shut up to the old imperfect machines and appliances is not far from failure.—Farmers' Review.

Why He Hadn't.

Farmer Stunhedge—You'd be a lot better off if you had lived decent and stuck to a steady job.

Next-House Noonan—Well, now, yer can't tell. I might be worryin' about undigested securities.—Puck.

Discretion.

She—That is Miss Finlan, who wrote the celebrated novel, "Love and Life." Shall I introduce you?

He—Er—thanks—I think not. I don't want to be either rude or untruthful.—Brooklyn Life.

What Breaks the Stillness of the Night?

A chorus of hollow coughs. One hears these premonitions of consumptions in every street. Lying in bed they reach us from the adjoining houses. Are the sufferers aware that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would soon take all the irritation out of their throats and lungs, and stop the paroxysm, which if unchecked, most eventually become chronic and dangerous? If ignorant of the fact, let us hope they will see this paragraph and profit by it. Sold by all druggists at 25c, 50 cents and $1. Great saving by buying large size. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Recovered Speech and Hearing.

Messrs. Ely Bros.—I commenced using your Cream Balm about two years ago for catarrh. My voice was somewhat thick and my hearing was dull. My hearing has been fully restored and my speech has become quite clear. I am a teacher in our town.

L. G. Brown, Granger, O.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by all druggists at 50cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Jack Frost irritates sensitive skins. Glenn's Sulphur Soap overcomes the irritation.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

What's the secret of happy, vigorous health? Simply keeping the bowels, the stomach, the liver and kidneys strong and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

[illegible]

Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

MANICURE ARTICLES

[illegible] to our line of Manicure Articles no better goods or more complete line to be found outside the large cities.

The quality of steel is that known as razor steel—no better being produced.

We can meet your requirements.

PHARMACISTS, HYER & HOWD, WELLSBORO, PA.

SOMETHING WRONG.

If there is something wrong with your Watch or Clock bring it here.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

are like people, they get out of of order once in a while. We can restore the most debilitated Watch or Clock to strength and usefulness. We not only do repairing of Watches and Clocks but all other articles of Jewelry.

P. R. FULLWOOD.

X-RAY LINIMENT

Use it to relieve that soreness in the chest which the grip has left you with.

It helps the cough, prevents pneumonia. There is nothing like it. Others have used it and recommend it.

X-Ray is the Kind that Penetrates.

There is no electricity about X-Ray Liniment. It gets its name from its penetrating powers. Sold only by

BLATCHLEY & CAMPBELL
PHARMACISTS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

IFTY engraved cards and plate for 0, at this office; 100 for $1.50. Call see samples of cards and wedding ionery.

NTEN services will be held at St. 's church on Friday evening at 7:30. Way of the Cross will be conducted Rev. M. Cawley, of Scranton, who also give benediction of the Blessacrament.

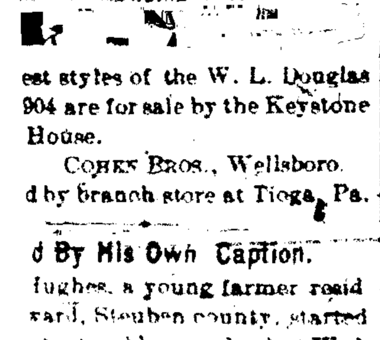
IE whole world is just now interest- the problem of flying and the com- contest at the St. Louis Exposition. mely and splendidly illustrated fea- on the subject appears in the March ber of the *Woman's Home Compan-*

EAT LOSS OF BOTTLES AND KEGS.— e are a great many of our bottles beer kegs scattered throughout this n . These packages are useless to s, but of great value to us. Our ages are all lettered and registered, our assistance by phone or postal will enable us to find them and e greatly appreciated.

VALENTINE RETTIG,
. 25, 1904. *Corning, N. Y.*

LING OUT.—Forty Sewing Ma- , both new and second hand, to be egardless of cost. They include er & Wilson, Domestic, Standard, , White, New Home and others. Machines from $12.00 up. nd hand Machines from $1.00 up. e machines must be disposed of . Also one second hand Ithaca cheap. W. G. PITTS.
les House Block, Wellsboro, Pa.

CTED PATENTS.—There are many d inventions in the Patent Office hington. If properly prosecuted can be obtained for a majority of Last year we procured, for 243 patents in cases that had ejected. Those having applica- or patents rejected or delayed write us. Our charges are mod d contingent on success. C. A. Co., opposite U. S. Patent Of- shington, D. C.



est styles of the W. L. Douglas 904 are for sale by the Keystone House.

COHEN BROS., Wellsboro.
d by branch store at Tioga, Pa.

d By His Own Caption.

fughes, a young farmer resid ward, Steuben county, started of a troublesome dog last Wed- he shotgun was loaded and gun would kick he test it. He laid the , tied a string to the string from a fell sideways and entering his thigh. ...

AZETTE and ... Farmer ... for $1 ...

The Gazette.

THURSDAY. FEB 25, 1904.

New Advertisements.

Walk-Over Shoes—Smith & Stone.
Notice of Application for Charter—Knoxville Mapo Co.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Miss Anna Niles has been visiting friends in Buffalo.

—"Side Tracked" is booked at the Auditorium for March 17th.

—Local teachers' institute in the High School building to-morrow.

—Mrs. J. F. Wallace, of Jersey Shore, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. J. Eaton.

—Mrs. Jared Pratt, of Corning, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. B. Webb.

—B. F. Bowen will open a general store in the Butler building at Asaph next week.

—Joseph Tota, of Elmira, formerly of this borough, visited friends in town the first of the week.

—An unusually large number of people are sick just at present, severe colds and grip predominating.

—L. B. Finkelstein is in New York city buying new goods for the Model Dry Goods House and Star Clothing House.

—State Senator Myron Matson, of Mc Kean county, was in town Monday and Tuesday looking after his political fences.

—Leonard B. Jenkins, the milk man, has been adjudged a bankrupt. He gave his liabilities as $3,010.96, with $298.43 as assets.

—Uri Buckley, of Syracuse, a former resident of Antrim, was in town Monday to attend the funeral of his brother, J. H. Buckley.

—Mrs. F. F. Howd left on Tuesday morning for a two weeks' visit with her mother at Kerrick Center, Susquehanna county.

—Charles Fullwood left last Friday for Lestershire, near Binghamton, N. Y., where he has accepted a position in a jewelry store.

—Miss Maud Mather, who is conducting a studio at Clearfield, was called home last week by the death of her grandmother, Mrs. Lydia Mather.

—William Metzger, boss hostler at the round-house at this station, went to Buffalo last week to consult an oculist regarding a difficulty with his eyes.

—Clarence English, of Belleville, Kansas, who was called here by the death of his father, Constable James S. English, is spending a few days at his former home.

—George M. Spalding has purchased the house and lot of William Carey on Grant street. Mr. Carey is employed with the carpenter gang on the Central and will move his family to Corning.

—There was nothing sinful in the hen's going on a holiday during Christmas times, but the scarcity of fish at this Lenten season seems to indicate that the finny tribe is in league with the devil.

—L. B. Gardner, of Elmira, brother of L. A. Gardner, of this borough, died at his home in that city on Saturday morning. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Gardner, Mrs. Harry Landrus and J. H. Gardner attended the funeral on Tuesday afternoon.

—The plant of the American Window Glass Company at Coudersport, which has been shut down since last season, will resume operations in a few weeks. About 100 men will be given employment and W. G. Shaw, superintendent of the glass plant in this borough, will be manager.

—Charles E. Grinnell, who has occupied the position of teller at the First National Bank for several years, will leave to-morrow for Middletown, N. Y., where he will take personal charge of a celery farm which he purchased some time ago. Mr. Grinnell's family will join him about April 1st.

—Valentine Rettig, a prominent Republican and well-known citizen of Corning, has been nominated by the Democrats of that city to head their ticket for Mayor. Mr. Rettig has many warm friends in this borough and throughout the county who wish him success at the election next Tuesday.

—The following from the Elmira *Advertiser* explains itself: Chester Robinson Converse, one of Wellsboro's most prominent citizens, has bought an interest in the Barker, Rose & Clinton Company, and is already an active member of the large concern. Mr. and Mrs. Converse will be cordially welcomed to Elmira."

—Beginning next Tuesday, March 1st, the following new scale of prices will take effect at the barber shops in this place: Shaving, 10 cents; hair cutting, 25; shampooing, 20; beard trimming, 10; face massage, 25; blacking mustache, 25; shaving neck, 5; hot towel, 5; bay rum, 5; tonic rub, 10; singeing, 25; ...

—Frank ... of Chatham, met with a painful accident while in town last Thursday afternoon. He had started for home and was driving ... street in a buggy when his horse became frightened and began running. In ...

making the turn into Tioga street the buggy slued and was upset. Mr. Davis was thrown out on his head, sustaining two severe scalp wounds.

—Lieutenant Louis H. Kilbourne, of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, has just been appointed Squadron Quartermaster and Commissary, with an increase of $100 per year. In writing to the GAZETTE, Mr. Kilbourne says: "Among the beautiful wedding gifts received by Mrs. Kilbourne and myself was a magnificent silver service from the non-commissioned officers of Troop C, 8th Cavalry. The gift is especially valuable to me, indicating the friendship and loyalty of the men under me."

—Mrs. Jacoba Burgin, widow of John J. Burgin, of this borough, died last Saturday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. L. Kuntz, in Williamsport, after a brief illness. Mrs. Burgin was 87 years of age. She resided in this borough with her family for many years, going to Williamsport a few years ago to live with her daughter. She is survived by the following children: Mrs. Marie L. Kuntz, of Williamsport; Mrs. V. A. Putnam, of Wellsboro, and Miss Minnie E. Burgin, of Philadelphia. The remains were brought here and funeral services were held from the Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WORK OF PURE FOOD AGENTS.

Several Local Merchants Charged With Selling Adulterated Goods.

The Pure Food agents of the State Agricultural Department, who have been operating in this county for some time, mention of which was made in the last issue of the GAZETTE, swooped down on the merchants of Wellsboro last week with a vengeance. Four grocers were charged with selling adulterated goods, one market man with selling adulterated lard and one landlord with selling adulterated brandy. Heavy fines were imposed in each and every case, but so far as we able to learn they have not been paid as yet.

At the recent term of court at Meadville the grand jury returned a true bill in the cases of 24 liquor dealers in Crawford county who are charged with selling adulterated liquor in violation of the pure food laws. Previous to returning the bills to the grand jury the attorney for the liquor dealers asked the court to quash the proceedings against such dealers as had already appeared before justices of the peace and had paid a fine and the costs. Judge Thomas refused this application and these who have already been fined by local magistrates will be compelled to stand trial just as though such action had not been taken.

The decision is far reaching and is of great interest throughout the State, as the majority of cases brought by the special agents got no further than the preliminary proceedings before local magistrates.

Sad Death of Mrs. B. E. Francis.

A very sudden and sad death occurred at the home of Bert E. Francis, on East avenue, yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock when his wife passed away from heart disease.

About seven weeks ago a little daughter was born to Mrs. Francis. Since that time she had been up and about attending to her household duties until ten days ago, when she was troubled with swelling of one of her limbs and was advised by her physician to return to her bed. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Francis was apparently feeling as well as usual and preparations were being made to have her sit up for a short time when she was suddenly stricken with the heart trouble and soon passed away.

Mrs. Francis was 26 years of age. Her maiden name was Eva Herbert and she was the daughter of J. N. Herbert, of this borough. She was married to Mr. Francis about six years ago and besides the infant daughter she is survived by a little 4 year-old son. The deceased was an estimable young lady, possessed of many admirable traits, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew her. The grief stricken husband has the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in his great bereavement.

The funeral will be held at the house to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Has Accepted Better Position.

Hon. W. E. Champaign is out with a card announcing his withdrawal from the contest for renomination as Representative. This sudden change has been brought about owing to the fact that Mr. Champaign has finally accepted a much better position—with a larger salary than that of Representative in the Legislature—which he has been considering for some time.

Mr. Champaign has been appointed superintendent of the lumbering operations of the Great Southern Lumber Company, in which the Goodyears are interested, and which owns 138,000 acres of pine timber lands in Louisiana and Mississippi. He and his son Earl will leave next Tuesday for Covington, St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, to assume the duties of his position. Mr. Champaign's family will remain here until next fall, when they expect to join him in the South. The citizens of Wellsboro generally will regret the departure of Mr. Champaign ... and ... wish them well in their new home.

GAS FOR WELLSBORO

Messrs. R. K. Young and Geo. M. Spalding Ask for Franchise.

COUNCIL WILL INVESTIGATE

Committee Appointed to Visit Places Where Gas is Used and Acquaint Themselves With the Subject—Will Report Next Wednesday Evening.

Burgess Bailey and all the members of the Borough Council were present at the regular meeting last Monday evening.

Hon. R. K. Young and Geo. M. Spalding were present and asked for a franchise for the privilege of piping the borough for gas for heating and lighting purposes. Mr. Young during the course of his remarks on the subject said that they had corresponded with the president of the Potter Gas Company and had secured a contract whereby they were able to furnish the gas and urged that they be granted the franchise.

Mr. Spalding stated that they had the goods to deliver and this asking for the franchise was not for the purpose of "holding up" any other company or excluding any individuals from the same privilege; that it was a matter of business with them, not a speculation, although they expected to realize on the investment.

President Dartt in replying to the urgent requests of the petitioners said that the Council was not in a position to grant the franchise without investigating the matter and thought that they should have some time to consider the question.

W. W. Tate was present and stated that he was connected with the Baker Oil and Gas Company, and, while not asking for a franchise, said that should one be granted his company he would agree to have gas in the town within twelve months. The company's field of operations was only four miles from the borough limits. He stated also that work of developing the gas field would shortly be begun, and he had understood from the vice-president of the Potter Gas Company that nothing would be done toward furnishing Wellsboro with gas from that company until the territory of the Baker Company had been thoroughly tested and either proved productive or a failure.

The discussion of the question waxed warm and the opinion of the Council was that if a franchise was granted it should be only after the most thorough investigation of the rules governing such privileges in other places where gas is used, and also make proper restrictions and limitations as regards the same.

A resolution was adopted and a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Kelsey, Rogers and Dartt, with instructions to visit Smethport, Coudersport, Galeton, Westfield and other places, to acquaint themselves with the subject. Next Wednesday evening, March 2d, was fixed as the time to further consider the matter.

DEATH OF JOHN H. BUCKLEY.

One of the Best Known Residents of Delmar Passes Away.

John H. Buckley, a well-known and highly esteemed resident of Delmar, died last Saturday after a protracted illness, of heart disease. Mr. Buckley was born in Chenango county, N. Y., June 16, 1839, and therefore was in the 65th year of his age. He was married March 29, 1870, to Isabelle Copestick, who survives him with three children: Ruth, wife of D. W. Navle, of Wellsboro; Charles, a principal in the Philadelphia schools, and Florence, at home.

Mr. Buckley was a veteran of the Civil War and had an honorable record as a soldier. He enlisted Sept. 18, 1861, in Co. L, 45th Penna. Vol. Infantry. At the Battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864, he sustained a gunshot wound in the left hip and was sent to the hospital in Philadelphia. He was honorably discharged May 18, 1865, having taken part in the battles of James Island, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Jamestown, Blue Springs, Campbell Station, Knoxville and the Wilderness.

The deceased had a wide acquaintance in this section and was known as a man of high moral ideas and most excellent principles. He was a prosperous and successful farmer and was an active worker in the Grange. He had acted as reporter of the Grange meetings for THE GAZETTE for several years.

Funeral services were held from the house on Monday morning at 10:30, Rev. A. C. Shaw officiating. The Union Veteran Legion, of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body. The pallbearers were Messrs. J. O. English, Sylvester Houghton, E. B. Carvey, Warren Lawton, E. B. Root and J. J. Rogers. All except one of the above were comrades of Mr. Buckley in Company I, 40 years ago.

Fischler--Neece.

Harry J. Fischler, of this borough, and Miss Beulah Neece, of Williamsport, were married last Saturday afternoon at the parsonage of the First United Evangelical church in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Fischler came to this borough on their wedding journey on the 5:30 train Saturday evening and are spending several days at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fischler, on West avenue, ...

Mr. Fischler is well known as a musician, being an expert with a cornet, and for several months past has been playing with the Fischler Orchestra in Williamsport. ... extend congratulations.

... Frank ... accepted a position ... Gas company ...

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Summary of Local Events and Happenings of the Week

—A ... Modern Protective Association has been organized at Morris Run.

—"Gambling With Fate," a thrilling story of the West, will commence in our next issue.

—Roy Baker, of Crooked Creek, killed a large wild cat near Niles Valley last Saturday.

—It was necessary to use dynamite to blow the logs apart in the Goodyear mill pond at Galeton a few days ago.

—O. J. Root has sold his store at Stony Fork to John Hastings. Mr. Root will open a new store in the Odd Fellows building.

—The Wesleyan church building at Round Top has been razed and the material has been taken to Chambers, N. Y., and will be used in erecting a church there.

—Mrs. Celia Keeney Hunter, who died Saturday, Feb. 13th, was the first child born on Hill's creek. She was nearly 73 years of age and is survived by two sons.

The Potter Gas Company has leased a strip of land extending from near Coudersport to Mills, comprising about 20,000 acres. At least five test wells will be drilled by the company.

—A Kansas editor remarks that "a typographical error is a hard thing to find in the proof, but in the printed and completed paper it looms up like a fat lady in a group of vegetarians."

—In speaking of fighting forest fires Secretary J. T. Rothrock, of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, says: "The County Commissioners have been telling the constables that they could not be paid, but there is a penalty for the Commissioners, too, which may be enforced."

—Having had winter when we should have winter, the weather-wise predict that we will have spring when we should have spring. In other words there having been no mixture of spring and winter weather, in the winter, there will no mixture of winter and spring weather in the spring.

—Washington's birthday was observed in Tioga by a lecture and entertainment in Wickham Hall. Selections were sung by Prof. Dann, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brigham, Prof. Wilson, Fred Reynolds and Mrs. Argus. The Citizens Band played several patriotic numbers and Rev John O'Toole, of Wellsboro, delivered the lecture.

—A company has been organized in Elmira for the purpose of manufacturing and selling a shade hanger, the invention of John E. French, of Elkland, who is one of the directors of the new company. It is a combination of a curtain pole hanger and shade hanger and has places for the hanging of two shade rollers—one at the rear of the curtain and the other on the outside of the curtain.

—Mrs. Polly Fellows, aged 97 years, died at her home in Mainesburg a few days ago. She was married at the age of 22 to Dr. James Fellows, who died in 1890. She had resided on the farm on which her son Fred resides, where occurred her death, for the past 74 years. Mrs. Fellows was an excellent physician herself and compounded many remedies. Since her 94 birthday she read the new testament through five times.

—During the intense cold a few days ago a Lycoming county man found eight quail that had succumbed to the low temperature. He placed them in a warm room and they instinctively began wading in a pan of cold water that had been placed there for their convenience, doing instinctively the very thing to take the frost out of their feet. After they had thawed out and the weather moderated, they were set at liberty by their benefactor.

—Rachel Reinhart, an alleged girl robber now in jail at Williamsport, has confessed to robbing a Jersey Shore store of $500 worth of dresses and other clothing. She bored a hole through a shutter to get in. While in the store a pair of men's shoes, which she was wearing over her own, came off and she did not put them on again. The different-sized tracks in the snow led to her arrest after she wore some of the articles stolen from the store on the street.

—An appalling case of destitution has been discovered in the town of Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y. Its victim, Miss Cass Lewis, had been without a stove in the house during the entire winter, having no means of keeping warm or preparing her food except with a two-wick lamp. She is a daughter of William H. Lewis, who was murdered at Wayland a long time ago and, as she was supposed to possess some means, no one had the least idea of her condition until recently discovered.

New Style of Register.

A Bradford county ... mentions a "new style of register" recently put in use at one of the hotels in Towanda. The printed matter usually found at the top of the page of the register is placed at the bottom. This gives as much room as in the old style books with additional convenience that it leaves sufficient room at the bottom of the page for the guest to rest his hand while writing upon the last line of the page.

For the benefit of our Bradford county neighbor we desire to state that this "new style of register" was originally designed and introduced by Landlord Sullivan at the Hotel Wilcox about ... years ago. The first book was made by ... instructions.

—Every one knows that this has been a cold winter says an exchange, but ... the ... was never known before.

FALL MAY PROVE FATAL

Leonard Benson, of Rutland, Badly Hurt Near Daggett's Mills.

WENT OVER EMBANKMENT

Bert Smith, With Whom Benson Was Riding, Drove Too Close to Embankment and Wagon Tipped Over—Benson Hurled Through Fence Into a Mill Pond.

Leonard Benson, of Rutland, went to Elmira on Monday, accompanied by his little son, with a load of hay. After disposing of the hay they started for home. In Mosherville, on the way to Rutland, Benson met Bert Smith, a fellow townsman. They spent considerable time there and then continued the journey, Benson and Smith in the latter's wagon and Benson's son in the hay rig bringing up the rear.

When Ameigh's mill pond was reached Smith drove too close to the bank and the wagon tipped over. He was later found in the road, but Benson slid under the railing which surmounts the bank and fell through onto the ice which covers the mill pond.

In falling Benson's head struck a protruding stone and made a wound in the back of his head which the doctors say will cause his death. When the son reached the spot of the accident he discovered what had happened and gave the alarm. That was about 9 o'clock.

Clinton Barker found the men and with assistance took the bodies to the Odd Fellows' Hall in Daggetts Mills. A doctor was summoned and cared for them during the night. He said that Benson could not live. Smith was able to proceed to his home. His injuries are not considered serious. Both men are married and Benson has three children.

THE RECENT GAINES TRAGEDY.

The Report That the Murderer Was Drunk Said to Be Unfounded.

The remains of Fred Hunt, of Gaines, who was fatally shot by Howard Hammond, were taken from the Blossburg hospital to Hammondsport, N. Y., the former home of the deceased, for burial. The *Herald* of that place says: "Mr. Hunt was 30 years of age, the youngest son of the late John Hunt of this town. He is survived by his wife and a daughter five years of age, one sister and three brothers, all of this town. Mr. Hunt had been engaged in lumbering at Lick Run, Pa., near Gaines, for the past 11 years, where he was married."

In speaking of the quarrel which resulted in the shooting, the *Herald* says: "One of the Coborn boys missed a bottle of whiskey. He accused Hammond of taking it. A spirited quarrel ensued. Hunt remonstrated with Hammond for quarreling with a younger man, whereupon Hammond took a revolver from his pocket and fired a ball into Hunt's left breast just above the heart.

"The report that Hammond was very drunk is said to be unfounded. It has been ascertained that during the day at Gaines he drank but two glasses of beer."

Stamped Envelopes to Be Redeemed.

On March 1st a new regulation of the Postoffice Department will go into effect. The rule reads as follows: "Postmasters may redeem United States stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers at their face value, either in postage stamps, stamped envelopes or postal cards, when they are presented in a substantially whole condition and have not been used in the mails; provided, that stamped envelopes bearing a printed return card may be redeemed only from the original purchaser thereof.

"Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers which bear no printing, indicating the original purchaser, may be redeemed when presented by any responsible person. In case of doubt, or where large quantities are presented for redemption, especially in the case of office request stamped envelopes bearing the blank return card of some other postoffice, the matter should be referred, with the statement of all the facts, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General and instructions awaited."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED 1864.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WELLSBORO, PA.

W. D. VAN HORN, President. W. W. MILLER, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

CAPITAL, ... $125,000
SURPLUS, ... 250,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . 7,500

WE INVITE YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

THREE PER CENT. INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
BANKING BY MAIL

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Death of Ansonia Station Agent.

Prosper J. Luce, station agent at Ansonia, died at his home at Jersey Shore last Saturday morning. Death resulted from an abscess at the base of the brain, the cause of which is unknown. About two weeks ago in alighting from a New York Central train at Ansonia, Mr. Luce slipped and fell, spraining his leg and wrist and striking heavily on the back of his head. Whether this resulted in the abscess is not known.

He went home about twelve days ago and was obliged to take to his bed a few days later. On Tuesday he became unconscious, and Saturday passed away without regaining consciousness. He was 55 years of age and is survived by a wife.

Resembles James Whitcomb Riley.

In speaking of the recent lecture at Mansfield by Rev. John O'Toole, of this borough, the *Advertiser* says:

Rev. O'Toole strongly resembles, in action and pose, the famous poet, James Whitcomb Riley, but lacks the latter's rapid-fire style of narration. He chose as his subject "Be Happy and Live Longer," and set a good example to his hearers by being in rare good humor himself. The speaker interspersed his remarks—it was not a lecture in any sense of the word—with a number of good stories, which were well told and brought forth considerable laughter. In his serious vein Rev. O'Toole gave some good advice, but kept his religious calling always out of sight. The entertainment was highly spoken of by those who attended, and the reverend gentleman's capabilities as a public speaker were again attested.

BORN.

KERWIN.—At Wellsboro, Pa., February 21, 1904, to the wife of Mr. Hugh L. Kerwin, a daughter.

MARRIED.

WEBSTER—REYNOLDS.—At Elmira, N. Y., February 14, 1904, by Rev. W. T. Henry, Mr. Layern Webster and Miss Ethel Reynolds, both of Tioga, Pa.

DAVIS—KIZER.—At Corning, N. Y., February 17, 1904, by Rev. W. H. Reese, Mr. Walter Davis, of Corning, and Miss Bessie A. Kizer, of Osceola, Pa.

JOHNSTON—GOLDMEYER—At St. Patrick's church, Elmira, N. Y., February 16, 1904, Mr. Hugh Dixon Johnston, of Windber, Pa., and Miss Margaret Goldmeyer, of Elmira, formerly of Blossburg, Pa.

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, Crooked Creek Grange, No. 966, Patrons of Husbandry, is again called upon to mourn the loss of a respected member, and

WHEREAS, By the death of Brother Elijah Ames our order has lost a worthy member and the community a good citizen; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in memory of our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and our badges turned for the same period; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and that they be sent to two of the county papers for publication.

MRS. I. M. BRYANT,
MRS. H. L. HAYES,
H. L. HAYES,
Committee.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on MONDAY, the 21st DAY of MARCH, 1904, by Daniel P. Ingham, Perry H. Tucker, Henry A. Ashton, Chester H. Ashton and Harry R. Purdie, under the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE KNOXVILLE MAPO CO.," the character and object of which is for the manufacturing and selling of "Mapo" and other table syrups, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto. HENRY A. ASHTON,
Knoxville, Pa., Feb. 25, 1904-3t. Solicitor.

W. H. PROCTOR, M. D.
SPECIALIST.
Practice strictly limited to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office, 28 East First St., CORNING, N. Y.

The Gazette.
WELLSBORO, PA.
THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1904.

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Proprietor.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following named person is announced as a candidate for the office specified below, subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Tioga county at the primary election:

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
MELVIN B. STEBBINS, Wellsboro.

THE total net loss of the fire insurance companies in the Baltimore fire is now summed-up officially at a little more than thirty-one million dollars.

WILLIAM COLLINS, an old soldier who was recently taken from the Bath Home to the Willard Hospital, is said to be the last but one now living of the party that captured the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth.

ANDREW CARNEGIE says that the one fundamental weakness of all trusts is that they cannot monopoliz... That is the most restful remark which has been made in regard to the "octopuses." It is "true as preaching."

THERE is abundant testimony in the cable dispatches from Russia that the American nation is now regarded in Russia as the enemy of that country—a most unfortunate change in the sentiments of the Russian people toward us.

ALL Europe appears to be busy with military preparations, but none of the nations wishes to engage in war if means can be found for avoiding it without sacrifice or prestige. War has become vastly more expensive than in earlier times.

SENATOR PENROSE will succeed Senator Quay as the member of the Republican National Committee from Pennsylvania. Senator Quay is said to have informed his friends that he will not be a candidate, for National Committeeman, and that he favors Senator Penrose as his successor.

PETROLEUM is to be used to break the ice gorge in the Susquehanna river and thus remove the menace that now threatens lives and property in the territory between Wilkesbarre and Sunbury. Crude petroleum will be delivered to the points where needed and the low places and crevices in the ice will be filled with oil. Railroad ties and wood soaked in oil will then be placed over the pools and set fire.

OPPOSED TO THIRD TERM.

According to an article in the Williamsport *Sun* from Wellsboro, from a *Sun* staff correspondent, the determination of the people of Clinton county to put up a strenuous fight against Mr. Deemer's contemptuous scheme to annul the two term rule for making congressional nominations, is heartily indorsed by the Republicans of this county. The correspondent says among other things:

"I was under the impression that Clinton county people were the only ones in the district who were opposed to a third term for Mr. Deemer, and that is the impression that Mr. Deemer and his friends seek to convey, but a visitor to this town will quickly discover that in Tioga county the sentiment against Deemerism and all that that term stands for is even stronger than it is in Clinton county.

"The fact is Tioga county Republicans are ready to join those of their party in Clinton county in the revolt against what the former assert is a high-handed effort on the part of Mr. Deemer to set aside a rule that has always been upheld by the Republicans of Tioga and to ignore traditions that have been honored by Tioga Republicans from time immemorial. Prominent Republican leaders in this town look upon Mr. Deemer's disregard of party rules and customs as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Tioga county, and it need but the touch of a match to the indignation of these people to start a conflagration that shall burn away every fence Mr. Deemer imagines he has securely built in the county.

"Conversations with some of the leading citizens of Tioga county reveal the fact that the people of this county are disgusted with Mr. Deemer's campaign tactics. Men who have worked hard to build up and nurture the Republican party in Tioga county view with alarm the disgraceful methods by which Mr. Deemer won a second term in Congress and by which he now seeks reelection for a third time, contrary to the party rules and regardless of his promise in 1902 not again to ask for the nomination. As in Clinton county, the Tioga county people see in Mr. Deemer's course a menace to the rule of rotation, the violation of which would mean the practical disfranchisement of the Republican voters of Tioga county so far as future nominations for Congress are concerned.

"Tioga county Republicans feel deeply the disgrace that has been brought upon them by Mr. Deemer's breach of faith. They are not slow to admit that the use of money at the primaries has debauched and demoralized many of the voters until the latter have come to regard themselves in the market to be knocked down to the highest bidder. I find that ... has at no time been held in ... [illegible] ... and that at present the ... [illegible] ... is strongly against his reelection. This ... tion No. 1.

sentiment appears to grow in force as the days pass, and with a local candidate for the nomination in the field Mr. Deemer would be unable to secure the delegates of the county.

"In the campaign of 1902 Mr. Deemer gained many friends in the rural districts of the county by making the claim that free mail delivery routes could only be secured for this district through his strenuous efforts. This claim, has been proven fallacious. The people know that when they want free mail delivery they can secure it without the aid of the Congressman in their district, if the route they ask for comes within the provisions of the law. The rural communities in this county have discovered this fact, and they regard Mr. Deemer's ridiculous claim as an insult to their intelligence. Instead of being able to count upon the country voters for support this year Mr. Deemer will find that many of those he fooled in 1902 are this year opposed to him because of this attempt to hoodwink them."

STRICT LICENSE RULES.

For the Government of Hotels and Saloons in Clearfield County.

The following rules which Judge Smith, of Clearfield county, has promulgated for the government of saloons and hotels, will revolutionize the liquor traffic in that county. The new official has gone after the license applicants over there with such a rod of iron that they will hesitate about violating any of them, even though they do require the ... [illegible] ... of the law.

1. Bar rooms must be closed at 10 o'clock in the evening and remain closed until at least 6 o'clock the next morning.

2. Christmas, Thanksgiving and Decoration days, are, to some extent at least, religious holidays and must be observed as such by licensees closing their bars and places for the sale of liquor during said days.

3. Blinds, screens, frosted glass or other devices to obstruct the view must not be used in and about bar rooms. Separate drinking rooms must be discontinued.

4. Licensees must not serve free lunch at their bar nor ... [illegible] ... vulgarity and profanity in their bar rooms.

5. Women and children must not be allowed in bar rooms nor allowed to carry liquors away in buckets, cans or other vessels.

6. Licensees must discontinue the indiscriminate sale of liquor by the bottle and are expected by the court to do all in their power to prevent liquors from either directly or indirectly reaching minors and men of intemperate habits or any other persons to whom sales of liquors are prohibited by law.

7. Bar keepers employed by licensees must be citizens of the United States and men of temperate habits and good moral character, able to read, write and speak the English language, and must be familiar with the laws governing the sale of liquor in Pennsylvania and with the regulations of this court in regard thereto.

8. Hotels must not be used as local political headquarters and all political discussions in bar rooms and treating therein in the interest of candidates should not be allowed.

Middlebury Matters.

KEENEYVILLE, (French Hill,) Feb. 24.—Abe Odle died on Monday morning of pneumonia, superinduced by an attack of measles. The funeral will be held from the house this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Odle was well known throughout all this section, being a partner in the firm of Odle & Grover, hay pressers, etc. He leaves a wife and two children besides a host of friends and relatives to mourn his death. He was about 30 years of age.

W. O. Monks is slowly improving after a relapse of neuralgia of the stomach.

Jake Redner has returned from Herring, Potter county, where he has been engaged hauling logs for M. S. Haskel.

George Dickinson has returned from Leetonia, where he has been engaged in scaling logs.

Clarence Shaff has completed his new house and it is occupied by P. West, who will work for Mr. Shaff the coming summer.

MIDDLEBURY, (State Road) Feb. 24.—The Aid Society met at the home of John Roe last Friday. A wood bee was also held at the same place.

Harry Rider has been called to Whitneyville by the illness of his step father, Holman Morgan, Charleston's centenarian, aged over 102 years.

G. H. Stevens lost a valuable cow last Sunday.

Mrs. Louisa Ames has been visiting at James Brown's.

ODD FELLOWS BANQUET

Nelson Lodge Celebrates Its Thirtieth Anniversary—Personal Mention.

NELSON, Feb. 24.—Nelson Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., celebrated its 30th anniversary by a banquet last Friday evening. About 150 members and guests of the order did justice to the bountiful repast which was provided by the ladies. Among the guests from out of town were Hon. A. B Hitchcock, of Knoxville, and Sheriff Dorsett, of Wellsboro.

Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Slocum, Mr. Hitchcock and Sheriff Dorsett. Alva Baxter, the only surviving charter member, was unable to be present.

Mrs. E. C. Blackwell and Miss Eva Hooker are visiting friends in Corning.

Miss Mabel Finch and Wylie VanDyke are home from Elmira School of Commerce.

Mrs. R... [illegible] ...ell is quite ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Eva Stevens, who has been quite ill, is rapidly recovering.

Mr. Wetmiller, who has been enjoying a two weeks vacation at his home, has returned to his duties.

Mrs. Grace Buck and daughter, Ruth, of Elmira, are visiting in town.

W. S. Croffut will move his family near East Batavia, N. Y., where he has rented a farm for the year. We are ... to lose them.

The Aid Society meets with Mrs. A... ...Friday. Dinner in charge of Sec...

TIOGA COUNTY HISTORY.

Experiences of One of the First Settlers of Charleston Township.

We print below an interesting contribution to the early lore of Tioga county in the form of a letter addressed to Maj. Geo. W. Merrick, by Alex. Balfour, of Delmar. Mr. Balfour was for many ... [illegible] ... court, and from a certain facility he had for writing jingling verses, the lawyers referred to him sometimes as the "Court Poet." He is approaching his own centennial and we wish he may live to attain it.

Dear Sir:—I have seen several items in the papers in regard to the early settlement of this county, but I have not seen any accounts of the early settlement of Charleston. That, I think, would be interesting. I can go no farther back than 1846, when I became acquainted with an old gentleman, Timothy Culver by name, who claimed to be the first settler in that then country, or rather woods. He told me on the winter evenings many of his early life experiences, or life in the woods.

He said when young he lived near Painted Post, N. Y., when the country was new. Along with several young men he went every summer to Tioga to make hay, for it was then a large meadow, and after some time they thought of going there to settle and make permanent homes. Owing to some difficulty with the Connecticut claim agents Mr. Culver made up his mind to go farther into the woods out of the contention. So he came up what is known as Crooked creek. Taking the left hand route he made his way up what is now Hills creek. At the upper end he found a swamp, where he thought to make hay for his stock for the winter. He settled there for some time, still in touch with his friends at Tioga, where he went once every month.

After living there for some time, in his hunting travels he found a larger swamp at the headwaters of Babbs creek, where he made a permanent ... grandson lives on the place now, named Timothy Culver. Many of the incidents of his early career and of his family he related in the winter evenings. I asked what he did for bread for his family. He said they did not need much bread, they lived for the most part on meat. He ground his corn at home.

Every year he went to Williamsport. He loaded his old mare and two colts with spinning wheels and a few chairs, deer skins and other pelts. Where the old mare would go the colts would follow. He went down Babbs creek to Pine creek to Williamsport, where he got what grain he had ground and got a supply of powder and lead, and several necessaries. After a time they got a grist mill at Tioga. Then it was more convenient, for his youngest boy, Philemon, would be sent at any time with the old mare and a grist. If the boy got to the mill in time to get his grist ground the miller would give him a luncheon in his pocket, or, if near night, he would stay till morning. The boy and old mare always got home in good time. Pretty soon, settlers gathered around, and he thought that was of little advantage, for he could not understand their language, they being Welsh. The country is now called the Welsh Settlement.

I may here relate a circumstance of Timothy Culver's experience one winter after he had settled in his second place. He did not give me any date. The winter was very severe and the snow was deep. His Tioga friends had not seen him for a longer time than usual, and they made up a party to go in search of him. With a team of pack horses they waded throught the snow till the first night they reached the abandoned log hut where he first settled, and spent the night there. Taking a fresh start they traveled till near night of the second day when they heard the sound of his axe, getting fire wood. A very happy greeting followed with well-wishes and congratulations and they left him enough supplies to outlast the snow, and he was able to weather the rest of the winter.

You may not think much of this. I wish some abler pen had written this awkward piece. You may make what you please of it. It may give some of the hardships of the early settlers before the county was inaugurated. Begging your pardon for troubling you with my scribbles, I remain,

Yours truly,
ALEX BALFOUR.

BALSAM BRIEFS.

Special Meeting of Middle Ridge Grange—Personal and Other Notes.

BALSAM, Feb. 24.—Middle Ridge Grange held a special meeting on Saturday evening for the purpose of drilling members in the initiatory work of the several degrees.

Several cases of measles in this vicinity.

Lannes Hilthold intends to move to the farm owned by M. D. Howe at Thumptown, which he will work the coming season.

Will Wetherbee and Lloyd Walbridge are sick with the measles.

Mrs. Earnest Tasher, after an extended visit with friends in this place, left on Tuesday for her home at Las Vega, New Mexico.

F. A. Stone, who has been ill with pneumonia, is improving.

Residents of Thumpton talk seriously of having the name of that place changed to something more appropriate.

In addition to a short programme at the meeting of Middle Ridge Grange on Saturday evening S. L. Wilson will give some selections on his phonograph.

The revival at Stony Fork, conducted by Evangelist Oliver, is said to be arousing much spiritual interest at that place.

Fifty ... ... $1.00, at this office. Call and see samples of cards and wedding stationary.

LEAP YEAR BALL.

Recently Given by the ... of Morris—Other Local Events.

MORRIS, Feb. 24.—The grand ball given recently by the most popular young ladies of this place was decidedly the social event of the season. Fine music was furnished by Messrs. John ...win, Jay Briggs and James Horton, of Wellsboro, with Frank A. Roberts as prompter.

The grand march was led by James and Margarete Tracey. At 11:30 a dainty supper was served at Hotel Curtin, to which the merry party did ample justice. Afterwards dancing was resumed and continued till the "wee sma hours" of the morning. The guests departed with words of praise for the young ladies who had the affair in charge, and all are in hopes that they will repeat the ball after Lent.

The Valentine Fair held by the Ladies' Aid Society was a great success, the net receipts being $125.

Miss Agnes Webster has returned from her school at Ithaca, N. Y.

J. C. Merz and Clyde Welch, of Wellsboro, spent Sunday with B. Merz and family.

A large number from this place attended the oyster supper at Lorenton on Saturday evening for the benefit of the M. E. church.

Misses Tessie and Johanna Desmond, of Nauvoo, spent Sunday with relatives.

Rev. B. Walter has been transferred to Plains, Luzerne county, by Bishop Hoban. He has been the attending priest at the Sacred Heart church for three years and his departure is deeply regretted by all his parishioners.

W. E. Merz and wife spent Sunday with Ira Root and family at Texas.

Miss Ella Sine is slowly recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia.

Kathryn Conway was the guest of Miss Margaret Johnson at Arnot a few days last week.

Harry Webster, of Wellsboro, visited at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Webster, the first of the week.

In speaking of the leap year party a young man was heard to remark that "The girls could knock the spots off the boys in having a good time."

Charles Sullivan visited his parents at Wellsboro on Monday.

Mrs. Depew is ill with pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Peter Wilkes. Her age being 105 years, slight hopes are entertained for her recovery.

C. G. Campbell, of Cammal, was in town Saturday.

Misses Nora and Ada Blakely, Bertha Pearce, Nora Ryan, Johanna Hurley, Kathryn Snyder and T. J. Williamee attended the local teachers' institute at Antrim on Saturday.

Miss Frances Tracey is visiting her friend, Josie Keating, at Antrim.

Elizabeth Rogers, of Elmira, visited her parents a few day recently.

Mrs. John Curtin and two sons, James and Richard, spent a few days last week with Mrs. G. Brown at Nauvoo.

TEACHERS' LOCAL INSTITUTE.

The Teachers of Morris and Duncan Districts Hold Interesting Sessions.

ANTRIM, Feb. 24.—The teachers of Morris and Duncan districts held a local institute in this place last Friday evening and Saturday. An entertainment was given by the pupils of the schools on Friday evening, after which ice cream was served. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity and many were unable to gain admittance. The proceeds from the entertainment will be used to procure books for the school library.

At 10 o'clock Saturday morning the institute was opened by singing "America," after which followed devotional exercises by Rev. Beausang, the Swedish minister.

The first paper, entitled "Things to Observe," was read by Miss Alta Crumm, in which was pointed out the vast field for observation afforded in the school-room.

The next, "Aids in Securing Regular Attendance," by Miss Joanna Hurley, in which a great many points were brought out and discussed.

"Wynken, Blynken and Nod" was recited by a class of girls from Miss O'Connell's grade. Also, by request, the song, "Apples for a Penny," by Myrtie Patt, from the same room.

The meeting adjourned until 1:30 when "Scatter Sunshine" was sung.

The first paper, by Miss Kathryn Snyder, "Rights and Duties of Teachers," was read. Among other things she remarked that teaching is the seed time; the harvest is to be seen in the after life. Prof. Longstreet said that teachers and parents also should know their duties as well as their rights.

Recitation, "The Unwelcome Visitor," by Philip Crooks of Miss Nash's room.

"Sense and Nonsense in Teaching" by A. B. Ashley was the next paper read. The imagination and memory should be carefully cultivated. He suggested presenting to the child true poetry and he recited several selections from celebrated poets, "The Raven" being among the number.

"Leap Frog John," sung and acted by a class of boys from Miss Nash's room.

"How to Prevent Whispering" by J. T. Williammee was well received.

All the papers were discussed by Supt. Longstreet and others. The institute then closed, each one feeling that it was a success in every particular.

Measles Prevalent at Cowanesque.

COWANESQUE, Feb. 24.—Measles are very common in this place just at present, nearly every family being afflicted with one or more cases. In some families as high as seven have been reported sick at one time, and in nearly every instance they are very sick for a few days. Arthur Andrews is seriously ill as a result of catching cold while ill with the disease. But slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The recent high water did ... damage in this locality.

Born, Feb. 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Butts, a son.

Ayer's

Give nature ... nearly every case of consumption ... recover. Fresh air ... most important of all.

Cherry Pectoral

Nourishing food comes next. Then, a medicine to control the cough and heal the lungs. Ask any good doctor.

... Marietta, Ohio.

for Consumption

Health demands daily action of the bowels. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

A Suitable Monument for the Centennial of Tioga County.

Preparations are being made to celebrate the centennial of our county by recording every little bit of association with that which is highest and best of the past as a reminder to us equally of what we owe to those who have gone before and how we should show our appreciation by erecting a suitable monument to the memory of those who have wrought so nobly to give us this grand heritage. Would it not be in harmony with our redeemed manhood and our faith in Christ to erect a suitable home for the weary toiler to rest and find quiet, the aged to find a home and comfort, those that have met with misfortune by flood or fire or a drunken husband may find shelter and care.

To erect a home for so noble a purpose would be a monument worthy the occasion and place us in the front ranks of the counties of our State for charity and appreciation of what our fathers have done for us. We stand upon the threshold of a new century. It should be marked by us who live and have an opportunity to plant an institution that should be an object lesson to the oncoming generations and like a plant that shall blossom and send forth its fragrance over the land. To provide such a home may require the most farseeing mind and the bravest hearts. The principal that shall direct so noble an effort shall be the pride of our young people and favored by the aged.

CHARLES WEEKS.

Burned by Gas Explosion.

Mrs. Byron Northrop, of Westfield, was seriously burned last Wednesday by an explosion of gas which had accumulated in the cellar from a leak in the main. The *Free Press* says: "Mrs. Northrop started to enter the cellar a little after noon and lighted a match to enable her to find her way when a terrific explosion occurred, which blew one side of the house out about a foot and moved the building on its foundation. Mrs. Northrop's clothes caught fire and the falling of a trap door imprisoned her in the cellar. If it had not been for the presence of a neighbor, Mrs. Burdic, Mrs. Northrop would undoubtedly have been burned to death. Mrs. Burdic liberated her and her burning garments were extinguished, but not before she had sustained burns of a serious nature. It is believed she will recover but her injuries are dangerous.

Weather Prognostications.

Reports have been received from various parts of the county to the effect that geese are flying north, which would mean an early spring. We pin our faith, however, to the ground hog, who predicts a late one. The goose that can tell from the present weather that spring is coming is a very smart goose indeed. We prefer to think that he does not known anything about it. The weather here should be cold enough to suit any goose and inspire him to take the chance of its being comfortable indefinitely. Perhaps, however, the geese move north to get out of the cold under the conviction that they made a grave mistake to go south to avoid the polar temperature.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that the firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{ SEAL. } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Evans Bros. & Myers
WELLSBORO'S
ART STORE.

We have the finest stock of Pictures and Fine Art Novelties ever seen in this county. All the new works of art in Etchings, Steel Engravings, Artotypes, Hand-colored Photographs, etc. Our great assortment of 10-cent pictures, copies of famous paintings, cover more than 100 subjects and are attractive and remarkable bargains and all are matted. We enlarge pictures and make frames from a stock of over 100 styles of moldings.
Pyrographic Outfits and blanks for burning in great variety. We keep art goods of all kinds and we do not propose to be undersold.

UNDERTAKING
... the firm are practical funeral directors of long experience. Long distance and Farmers' phones.

FIRST ARRIVALS OF THE
New Spring Wash Goods.

FRESH, CRISP and BRIGHT. The new Shirt Waist Goods are here. They invite you to view them. With the thermometer near zero and snowflakes flying, it seems rather early, 'tis true, but these are for the woman who's always ahead, who does her sewing before the warm days are here. These handsome fabrics are ready to be made into Shirt Waists or Shirt Waist Suits, which will be still more popular this season.

Percales, Chambrays, Dress Ginghams, 10c. and 12 1-2c. per yard.

Would a New Curtain Brighten the House

Here they are. New Art Draperies in a multitude of attractive patterns. They will brighten many a room and give it new life. 10c. and 20c. per yard. Finished Curtains, White and Arabian, 50c. to $8.00 per pair.

Tapestries and Velours for Cozy Corner or Den.

A new lot in striking Oriental design that will make a quaint and attractive corner. Useful for pillows, too. 37½c. to 75c. per yard.

A House and Lot on State Street, near Glass Factory, for Rent.

MAX BERNKOPF & BRO.
Wellsboro's Leading Department Store.

THE
Model Dry Goods House
IS SHOWING NEW ARRIVALS IN

Wash Goods,
WHITE AND COLORED.

A large variety of styles and patterns for waisting and dresses. Prices range from 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Also a big line of

NOVELTIES AND STAPLES FOR SUITINGS

in Scotch Mixtures, will be the rage this spring, in Mercerized Cotton as well as Worsted Goods. Prices range from 15c. to $1.00 per yard. A new line of

Dress Trimmings and Embroideries

in all widths, qualities and prices.

THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

has also received a new line of Men's Furnishings in Dress and Neglige Shirts, Hats and Neckwear for present and future use.

We cordially invite the people of Wellsboro and vicinity to come and see our new arrivals at the

THE DOUBLE STORE,
Model Dry Goods House & Star Clothing House
Outfitters for Men, Women, Misses, Boys and Children from Head to Foot.
FINKELSTEIN BROTHERS, Props.

THE FARMHOUSE FIRE.

Outside the afterlight's lucent rose
Is smiting the hills and brimming the valleys,
And shadows are stealing across the snows
From the sunset gloom of the pine-[illegible]

Glamor of mingled night and day
Over the wide white world has sway,
And through their prisoning azure bars
Gaze the calm cold eyes of the early stars.

But here, in this long, low-raftered room
Where blood-red light is crowding and leaping,
The fire that colors the heart of the gloom
The lost sunshine of old summers is keeping,
The wealth of forests that held in fee
Many a season's rare alchemy,
And the glow and gladness without a name
That dwell in the deeps of unstinted flame!

Gather we now round the opulent blaze
With the heart that loves and the face that rejoices,
Dream we once more of the old-time days,
Listen once more to the old-time voices!
From the clutch of the cities and paths of the sea
We have come again to our own roof-tree,
And forgetting the loves of the stranger lands
We yearn for the clasp of our kindred's hands.

There are tales to tell, there are tears to shed,
There are children's flower-faces and women's sweet laughter,
There's a chair left vacant for one who is dead
Where the firelight crimsons the ancient rafter.
What reck we of the world that waits
With care and clamor beyond our gates,
We, with our own in this witching light,
Who keep our trust with the just to-night?

Ho! How the elf-flames laugh in glee!
Closer yet let us draw together,
Holding our revel of memory
In the gulfing twilight of winter weather.
Out on the wastes the wind is chill
And the moon swings low o'er the western hill,
But old hates die and old loves burn higher
With the wane and flash of the farm-house fire.

—L. M. Montgomery, in Congregationalist.

CURTIS' WATERLOO.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC CHIVALRY.

JAMES RANDOLPH CURTIS is a promising young man. He works for Smith & Eldridge, dealers in mines of various assortments, oil wells and stone quarries. Mr. Smith is manager of the firm. He likes James Randolph, and says that if he didn't have such an unmentionable kind of a fool for a wife he would amount to something some day. Mrs. Curtis does not know that Mr. Smith says that about her. Neither does James Randolph know it, but he suspects it. He thinks so because, since he came back from his recent trip through Pennsylvania, he had occasion to say something like that himself.

James Randolph toured the Keystone state at Mr. Smith's suggestion. There were pending transactions of importance to be closed, and in his opinion James Randolph was better qualified to close them than any other man in the office, except Mr. Eldridge, who, being flat on his back with rheumatism, was obviously unable to travel.

"I want you to exercise particular tact and discretion in dealing with those people in Scranton," said Mr. Smith when explaining to James Randolph his itinerary. "The fellow in that bunch who really counts is Horace Perkins. Perhaps you have heard of Perkins?"

"Heard of him?" echoed James Randolph. "Well, I should say I have. He married my wife's cousin Kate."

Mr. Smith said "Ah, indeed?" in a tone which might have reasonably been construed as reflecting disparagingly on Mr. Perkins' matrimonial judgment; then, apparently not wishing to become embroiled in a discussion of family virtues, he resumed his instructions on business tactics.

"Perkins," he said, "is the man you want to tie to. Keep at him incessantly. If you can talk him over you will put $250,000 in the pockets of Smith & Eldridge, and incidentally a small sum in the pockets of James Randolph Curtis."

That proposition gave James Randolph a glimpse of Heaven. In reality he went home that night hanging to a strap in an elevated car, but so buoyant was he that he felt as if he were being transported bodily through billows of scented, roseate air. Judging by his emotions he was still enveloped in chunks of that radiant atmosphere into which he drifted into his un-town home when he contemplated its beatific qualities. At any rate his wife escaped its influence. Instead of rejoicing at his fine prospects, James Randolph had expected her to do, she cried. James Randolph's face assumed a preternatural length.

"There, don't take on so, little girl," he said. "I won't be gone long. I suppose you will be pretty lonesome while I am away, but you can get May Wilson to come and stay with you, and you will get along all right."

"Oh, it isn't that!" protested Mrs. Curtis. "I'm not thinking about myself. I'm thinking about you. I don't know how you are going to get along. I'm afraid you can't stand the cooking. You know that since I have been doing my own work you can't bear to be away from home, and hotels do serve such notoriously bad meals."

James Randolph flushed guiltily. "That's so," he said, with a sidelong glance of curiosity.

Mrs. Curtis led the way to the dining-room, and James Randolph followed meekly. "The only hope I see is you," she said, presently, "is in your Scranton visit. You can stop at Horace Perkins' while you are there. Of course I don't know anything about housekeeping. She used to be terribly lazy as a girl, but I presume marriage has brought her out of habits like that, and even if she hasn't she can hire a cook, and will know how to manage cooking and will know how. That the same cannot be said of hotels and boarding-houses."

As if already [illegible] an new installment of the inevitable dyspepsia. "It's very kind of you," he said, "to take such an abiding interest in my digestion, but I don't see how I can accommodate you. I don't like to stop at Perkins'. It doesn't look well. He is the man I am going to sell the biggest pile of money while I am gone, and it looks hoggish to soak him for several hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock and live off him at the same time. It's adding insult to injury."

"I don't know anything about the injury you propose to inflict," returned Mrs. Curtis, "but I do know that Kate and Horace would be insulted if you were in Scranton for a week and didn't stay with them. I'll write to Kate today and tell her you are coming. I am sure she will invite you to be their guest."

James Randolph demurred volubly and with spirit, but his demonstration of disapproval was ineffective. That night the disconnected correspondence with Cousin Kate was renewed with fervor. Two days later an answer was received, and when James Randolph left New York on the following Monday it was the understanding all around that during his stay in Scranton he would accept the hospitality of Mr. Horace Perkins.

The Horace Perkinses lived in style. It was made plain to James Randolph during his first meal that there was no danger of his going hungry while under their roof, and that if his stomach suffered, it would be from overstimulation rather than the lack of it. James Randolph rejoiced in the gastronomic abundance provided and the excellence thereof on his wife's account as well as his own.

"The dear girl will be delighted to know that I am so well taken care of," he said to Cousin Kate. "I must write at once and tell her how I am fixed, otherwise she will be worrying herself sick for fear I am starving to death."

Notwithstanding the business acumen which Mr. Smith flattered himself he had discerned in James Randolph, that young man was in some respects a simple soul. Never was his innocence more blatantly displayed than in his letter to Mrs. Curtis.

"I am living on the very fat of the land," he wrote. "Your Cousin Kate may have been rather lackadaisical when a girl, but she has certainly developed into a remarkable housekeeper. I shall try to tell you what we had for dinner last night. We had some kind of soup with little green specks floating in it—I forget the name of it—two or three kinds of meat with appropriate vegetables, a pudding the recipe for which must have been gleaned from the angels, and coffee that might have been brewed in Heaven. I don't believe New York could show a better menu than that. Really, Minnie, you ought to see me eat. My appetite must astonish the Perkinses. They probably think that I fasted for several weeks before coming to Scranton. I am sorry that I shall wind up the business here in a week or ten days. I shall hate to leave. I think I would get fat if I lived with the Perkinses long."

Delectable as was the fare, James Randolph stretched facts a little when describing the variety of the viands served, but he did it in a good cause, and his conscience was in nowise outraged. He awaited with impatience his wife's reply. When it came he wished it had been delayed a little longer. Its brevity frightened him.

"Dear James," she wrote. "I am glad you enjoy Kate Perkins' cooking. Under the circumstances, perhaps it would be well for you to prolong your visit indefinitely."

For the first time James Randolph realized that he had overshot the mark in his former gushing epistle. "By George!" he said, "the little girl is jealous. I thought I understood Minnie clear down to the ground, but it seems I didn't. I'm on the track of her idiosyncracies now, however, and another letter will bring her around all right."

In his second letter James Randolph changed his tactics.

"I am not in good shape at the present writing," he said. "If things continue to go this way I think I shall have to leave the Perkinses and stay at a hotel. I can't stand the cooking. The first day I was here they put their best foot foremost and fairly surfeited me with good things; but since then there has been a slump in the commissary department, and you can't get a decent meal here to save your life. Of course I can't kick, considering that I am a guest in a private family; indeed, true courtesy forbids my writing the facts even to you, but I thought it best to tell you the plain truth so that in case I get sick you will know the cause. I shall be in Scranton only two days longer, and shall try to endure it [illegible] things get too bad I shall, as I said, leave and go to the hotel. But even though I should make the change, I fear that my system is already so deranged that I shall not recuperate until I get home and revive myself with two or three of your excellent dinners."

Every meal that James Randolph ate in the Perkins house after that almost choked him. He was glad when Mr. Smith telegraphed him to go on to Pittsburg for a few days and stop at Scranton on his way back to close the deal with Horace Perkins.

"I suppose," he said to Perkins on the occasion, "that there is no doubt about my getting the business?"

"None whatever," said Perkins. "I don't mind telling you, however, that it is your own personality that has won the day. There is another man in the field who has offered just as good inducements as your house offered, but in consideration of yourself—family relations and all that—we have decided to give the contract to you. The affair is practically settled. When you come back from Pittsburg everything will be all right and you can go on to New York with the papers in your pocket."

As that James Randolph's conscience smote him vicariously. He felt that something was [illegible] to pay for his sins, and it did. James [illegible] Wednesday morning. On Thursday he received a letter from Horace Perkins. [illegible] a letter from his wife to Mrs. Perkins, and ran in this wise:

"My Dear Kate: I really am so indignant that the ties of kinship and the amenities of social life cannot keep me silent. How [illegible] you have the heart to treat my husband as you have? If you didn't want him to visit you and didn't intend to furnish him with the necessities of life, why did you invite him? He could have stayed at the hotel. The firm pays his expenses, and even if they didn't, I guess he could have managed it. Really, Kate, I don't know what to think of you. But I know what you have done to James. I have his letter here to quote from 'I can't stand the cooking.' That is what he says. 'You can't get a decent meal here to save your life.' James says he is sure he will be sick after his experience at your house, and he wants me to know what causes it. If anything does happen to him I shall never forgive you. You know he's all I have, and you might at least have given him decent food. James didn't want to complain, and I don't doubt but that he would be quite angry if he knew I said anything to you about it, but I really am so disgusted that I can't control myself."

What James said may not be repeated.

The enterprising agent of the firm of Smith & Eldridge did not stop at Scranton on his way back to New York. Previous to his homecoming his superiors had heard a meager account of the Scranton fiasco; what they demanded of James Randolph was a full explanation. That he did not feel privileged to give, but Mr. Smith, being quickened in wits by his suspicion of Mrs. Curtis, made a stab at the solution of the mystery.

"I'll bet," he said, "that that wife of yours had something to do with it."

"I—I am afraid she did," stammered James Randolph. And whatever else he had to say he said in the privacy of his own home.—N. Y. Times.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

When It Comes to Personal Interests Principle Does not Always Come to the Front.

Kant, the German philosopher, says that morality consists in acting according to principles which you believe everybody ought to follow. Immorality is making an exception of oneself. He should have heard this story which Hon. John D. Long tells in his personal reminiscences in the Outlook. A worthy gentleman called on Mr. Long while he was secretary of the navy, and represented himself as delegate from a civil service reform association of his state.

He had gone to Washington to protest in behalf of good politics against a bill to transfer the clerks of the census bureau, who had been appointed without examination, into the ranks of the civil service.

The visitor argued that this was an injustice to persons who had passed examinations, and were entitled to enter the service in due turn. If the bill passed, many of them would lose the opportunity. He protested that the bill was a blow at civil service reform, that the principle of appointment upon examination and merit, and not on personal influence, must be enforced.

As he rose to go he turned back and said, in the most innocent and entirely sincere manner: "By the way, governor, I have a boy about 20 years old who is trying to do something in business and does not seem to succeed. He is a good boy and I want to get him a place. I thought perhaps you or some of our friends here would have influence enough to get him a position in some of these departments."

Mr. Long says that he did not even smile, for he knew that a more honest and sincere soul than his petitioner never lived. It was the usual example of a man genuinely devoted to principle as applied to the world at large, but blind and unconscious when his own interest was concerned.

Couldn't Stand Such Ignorance.

In the family of the late Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, professor at Oxford, there was so much talk of natural science, particularly at table, that even the servants theorized about it. In one instance the butler gave notice that either he or the page boy must leave. "What is the trouble?" asked the master. "Aren't you well treated?" "Yes, sir; I've nothing to complain of in that way," replied the butler, "but no one can tell, sir, how trying it is to work all day in the pantry with a boy who believes the world was created in periods when I know it was created in days."—Christian Register.

Very Practical.

"What [illegible] lady is lacking in sentiment?"

"Because she has taken down the old motto of 'Home Sweet Home,' which hung over the dining-room mantel, and put in its place a placard reading 'No Trust.'"—N. Y. Times.

Pays Better.

Returned Traveler—What has become of Jordie? When I went away from here ten years ago he was a budding politician.

Old Resident—Well, he's more than that now. He's a grafting politician.—Chicago Tribune.

Changeable.

Clark—Are you an optimist or a pessimist?

Clarence—When I'm tired I'm a pessimist, when I'm rested I'm an optimist.—Detroit Free Press.

No Amateur.

Mrs. Crawford—Is that an experienced girl you have?

Mrs. Grabshaw—Why, I should say she is! This is the ninth place she's had this year.—Judge.

Dual Kind.

Muggins—Is that an upright piano next door?

Ruggins—Give it up. All I know is that it's a downright nuisance.—Philadelphia Record.

A Forced Choice.

Miss Clubber—Do you believe in [illegible]?

Mrs. Dauber—I have [illegible] to an affair.

Asked and Answered.

Mrs. Benedick—Do you know how old Methuselah was?

Mr. Benedick—No, I don't know. But I saw her.—Chicago Daily News.

DOUGHNUTS AND CRULLERS.

Some Valuable Suggestions for Young Cooks Who Wish to Have Them Right.

These sweet cakes are more generally known as fried cakes. They are of two kinds either made from sweetened bread dough or raised with baking powder. Small pieces are broken from the dough and twisted into shape, or the dough is rolled out and cut into rings. The cakes are then dropped into very hot fat deep enough to float them and fried a light brown, then they are rolled in powdered sugar.

Our most cherished recipes for "fried cakes" have been handed down from either our Puritan or Manhattan Dutch forebears. It is said that the art of making these cakes was taught the Puritans during their stay in Holland—the land of "olekocks."

These popular cakes are known by various names—fried cake, doughnut, cruller in the north and in some sections of the south you are introduced to them as Friday cakes; a name due, it is claimed, to their being fried and generally served fresh on Friday.

By the great fraternity of "traveling men" they are designated as "sinkers," a suggestive name which does not substantiate the claim made by some that they are wholesome, says the Washington Star.

There is no reason why they should not be as wholesome as other fried foods at least. The reason why fried cakes are so hard to digest is because they are usually fried in lard and are coated with grease which is affected by neither saliva or the action of the gastric juices; consequently these pieces cannot penetrate the impervious covering of the starch, etc., in the interior. Very frequently, too, the inside of the cake is not sufficiently well done and the greasy outside, mixed with the doughy mass inside, makes a combination unfit for food.

For those opposed to lard or those who do not like greasy doughnuts there are other fats which are far more wholesome. Clarified drippings from roast beef may be used, or fresh beef suet may be prepared, and this is cheap, cleanly and healthy.

It is important that the fat be at just the right heat. When it ceases to bubble and is perfectly still try it with a small piece of the dough. It should not be hot enough to cause the dough to rise to the surface in a few minutes and cause the fat to bubble around it while the dough swells up quickly and browns on the under side.

If you wish the doughnuts to be perfectly round like puff balls, turn them frequently while they are browning. This will also prevent their cracking open. If doughnuts are cut into rings they will cook in more uniform manner, the fat bubbling up through the hole in the center until this finally closes up.

Make the dough as soft as can be handled; cut about half an inch thick. Plain sweetened bread dough doughnuts must be fried more carefully than those made with eggs, the use of eggs preventing the dough from absorbing the fat.

If you are in the habit of making and frying another supply of doughnuts as soon as one frying is exhausted, you can use the same fat, adding more to it if necessary from one time to another. As soon as you are done frying cut up a potato in slices and put into the fat to clarify it; stand it away until it settles, then strain into a stoneware jar, cover closely and keep in a cool place. An iron kettle is best for frying doughnuts.

Vegetable oils are now preferred by most people for frying, as they leave no residue of fat and are pure, clean and wholesome.

HIS MUSTACHE WAS GONE.

Former Member of Congress Was Not Recognized by His Old Friends.

A portly, smooth-shaven man walked into the house yesterday and greeted members with "Hello, Bill," and "Hello, Sam," with all the assurance of an old acquaintance.

The members addressed stared at the stranger in blank amazement, relates the Washington Post. They were sure they had never laid eyes on him before and were not quite able to make up their minds whether he was possessed of unusual gall or was demented. Some were inclined to resent the familiarity, but the stranger didn't seem to mind. He appeared, in fact, to accept as a huge joke the sensation he was creating.

An assistant sergeant-at-arms might have been summoned to eject the intruder had not Mr. Cowherd, of Missouri, solved the puzzle.

"Hello, 'Billy,'" was the cheerful way in which the stranger addressed the Missouri member.

"You have the advantage of me, sir," said Mr. Cowherd, as he straightened with a suggestion of ruffled dignity, "I don't think I have the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"Sure of that?" queried the stranger, with assurance unabashed.

"Yes, I am quite cer—Why, b-e-l-o Dave!" and the Missourian threw his arms around the presumptuous visitor.

It was "Dave" Mercer, of Nebraska, former chairman of the house committee on public buildings and grounds. He lost his seat because a newspaper editor didn't like him. By the removal of his mustache, a complete transformation has been worked in the appearance of the former member from Nebraska.

Women's Fads.

"Women are not the only ones who have fads," said an observing individual during a discussion on fads. "I know a contractor in this city who goes about buildings he is constructing and extracts bent nails from waste lumber. He straightens them out and then puts them into a nail box. It is not because he is penurious, for he is quite generous. It is just a fad. I know a banker in New York who has all envelopes laid on his desk after the letters have been taken out. Then at his leisure he cuts the envelopes apart and lays the addressed sides in a pile to be used [illegible] memoranda pads. That is his way, [illegible] fad, if you will. There is a merchant [illegible] who never goes a hotel without going in and looking over the register. And I know that he is never expecting [illegible] a familiar name. He [illegible] himself [illegible] that he [illegible] was his father or [illegible]."—Commercial Advertiser.

NEW THINGS IN DRESS.

Striking Designs in Waists and Gowns for Afternoon and Evening Wear.

Very dressy lace and crepe waists are trimmed with the narrowest bands of fine fur, such as sable, ermine, and chinchilla. They are worn with cloth skirts of a matching shade, reports the New York Post. One such in palest yellow attracted attention. The material of the waist was a fairy-like fabric approaching crepe de Chine, but was much more lustrous. It had a collarless lace yoke. A narrow band of ermine outlined the yoke at the back and crossed the shoulders, being brought down the front of the blouse in a pointed design. The sleeves were puffed at the top with a flounce falling below, trimmed with lace frills and bands of chiffon matching the crepe. The cloth skirt exactly matched the blouse in color. Sometimes white cloth skirts are worn instead of the matching shade, but the effect is not quite as good.

These narrow fur bands are very good on ball gowns of net and even tulle, although the combination sounds impossible. Spangled gowns made up in triple skirts, each one with a narrow fur edge, are charming. The effect is light, rather than heavy, as one might imagine. The merest touch of fur on the bodice suffices.

Returning to afternoon gowns, the use of dyed lace was beautifully illustrated in a cloth gown of rich red, combined with coarse lace in a Bruges imitation. The skirt was rather long—that is, it trained slightly in the back, and was long in the front and on the sides. There was a hip yoke of the dyed lace, and this was extended in the front to form a narrow panel to the hem of the gown. A soutache braid outlined the skirt where it attached to the lace yoke in large, square scallops. The same soutache in a scallop design trimmed the skirt about the knees.

A short bolero trimmed with the braid was worn over a blouse of the dyed lace, very simply made. The sleeves of the bolero were slashed in the back to show the full lace sleeves of the blouse. Brass bullet buttons were used on the bolero and sleeves.

A lovely home gown of blue cashmere is combined with blue lace in something the same manner. The skirt has a hip yoke, but of the cloth this time. Soutache braid is applied in parallel rows in a simple loop design outlining the hip yoke and extending down the front on either side of the lace panel which forms the front gore. The waist is gathered full on a yoke which is lace in front, the shoulders and back being concealed by a cape collar trimmed with the braid. The lace yoke has a pointed front, from the center of which the braid design forms loops down the front of the waist. The center of each loop is filled in with the lace, thus connecting the lace of the skirt and waist. There is a high girdle of heavy blue satin.

Camelback Riding.

Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, is credited with the best description of camelback riding that is know. The soldier gave this description at a dinner party in London which some Americans attended: "When we asked Lord Kitchener," one of the Americans said, "to tell us what it felt like to ride a camel he twisted his mustache and said: 'You know the game of cup and ball? You have a ball and a cup and you throw the ball in the air and try to catch it in the cup, then bounce it up and try to catch it again. Well, when you ride a camel the brute plays cup and ball with you, missing you nearly every time.'"

A Friend in Need.

Long—I'm getting entirely too stout for comfort, but I'm unable to find a remedy.

Short—I've been told that worry will quickly reduce superfluous flesh.

Long—But I have nothing to worry about.

Short—Well, just to help you out, I'm willing to let you loan me $10.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Irish of It.

"I'm sorry, Mrs. O'Toole, to hear that yer husband suffers from insomny. My husband had the same complaint, but he cured it."

"How did he, now?"

"Sure, he became a night watchman."—Brooklyn Life.

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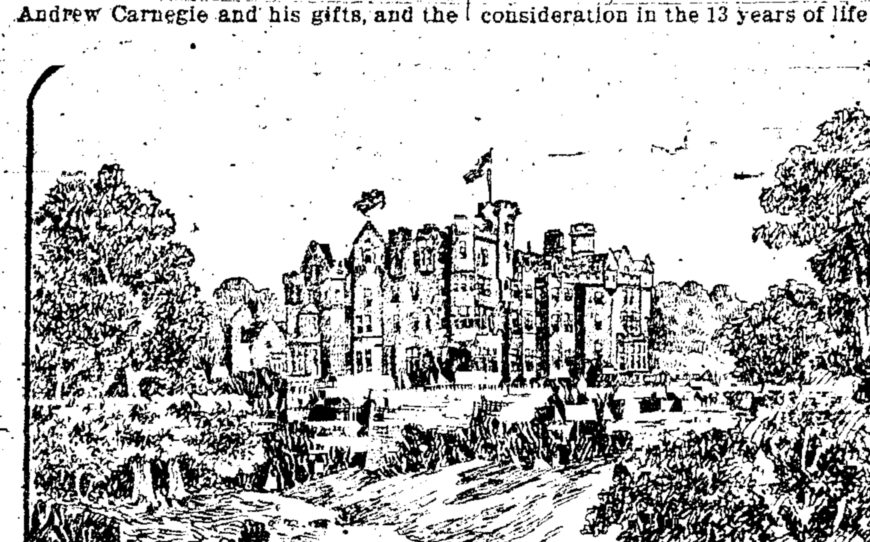
CARNEGIE'S WEALTH

How He Is Rapidly Distributing It Over Two Hemispheres.

GIFT GIVING AS A SCIENCE

The Wealthy Scotch-American Uses Method in His Efforts to Keep Pace With Each of His Rules.

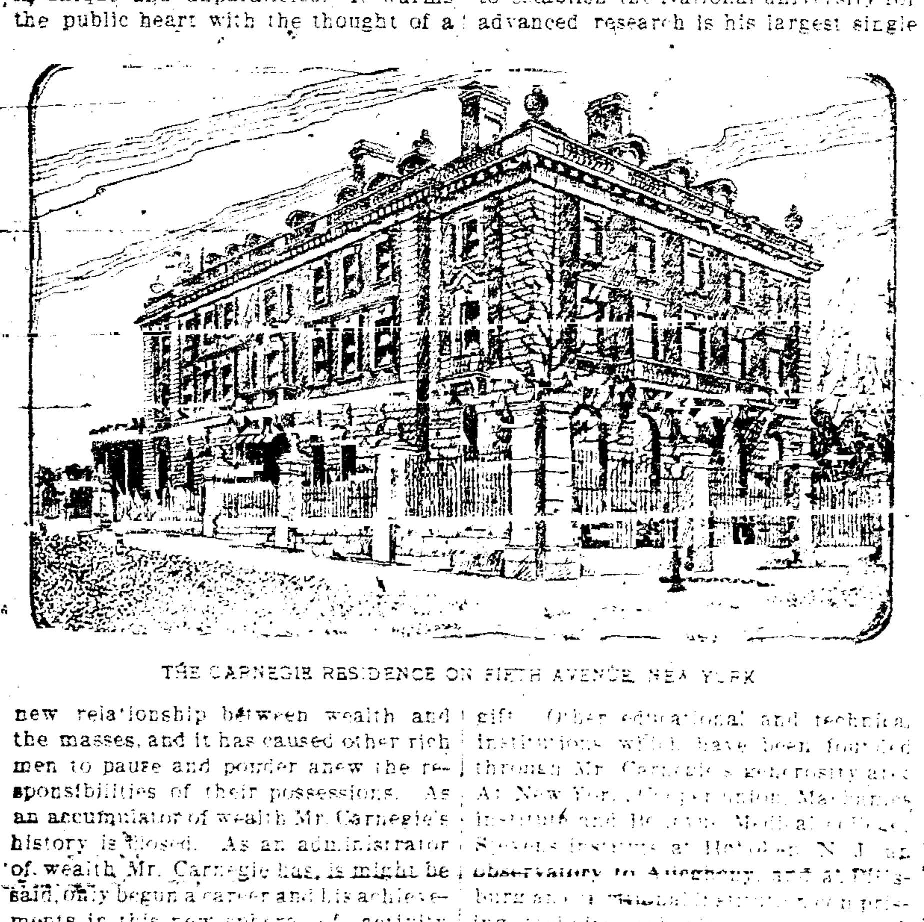
NO MAN of modern times has been so much in the public eye as the subject of this sketch. The newspapers and magazines of two continents discovered several years ago a fruitful theme in the remarkable and systematic benefactions of the great steel magnate, and as the millions since then have poured in a continuous golden stream from the $400,000,000 fortune, which industry, opportunity, Scotch thrift and rare powers of organization and management have piled up, the press has not tired of reporting and discussing Andrew Carnegie and his gifts, and the



SKIBO CASTLE, MR. CARNEGIE'S SCOTLAND HOME.

public has not grown weary reading these stories. The fact of the matter is, that in Andrew Carnegie, the philanthropist and public benefactor, the world has been given a new view of the rich man and his money. Never before in the history of man has such a settled policy for the distribution of an immense fortune by an individual in his lifetime been heard of.

There are at least two distinct epochs in the life of Mr. Carnegie—one marked by the accumulation of wealth, the other by the administration of wealth. The story of his career, from the time he came to this country with his parents and brother and started to work in a cotton factory at Allegheny City as "bobbin boy" at $1.20 a week until he welded together the gigantic steel corporation, and left its active management to others, reads like a romance. But the story of the accumulation of Andrew Carnegie's fortune, while intensely interesting and while it shows what a young man can accomplish who is not afraid of hard work, who is ambitious and who has the business instinct and foresight, still it is not strikingly different from the biographies of other of the world's successful business men. The story of the accumulation of wealth is an old one. But the story of the administration of wealth as exemplified by Mr. Carnegie is unique and unparalleled. It warms the public heart with the thought of a



THE CARNEGIE RESIDENCE ON FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

new relationship between wealth and the masses, and it has caused other rich men to pause and ponder anew the responsibilities of their possessions. As an accumulator of wealth Mr. Carnegie's history is closed. As an administrator of wealth Mr. Carnegie has, it might be said, only begun a career and his achievements in this new sphere of activity promise to be even more remarkable than that of his money business life, and he is bringing to bear upon this new task to which he has called himself the same hard common sense, the same business abilities, the same integrity of purpose, as characterized him as the builder of a fortune.

Mr. Carnegie in his "Gospel of Wealth" clearly states his position. After calling attention to the three modes in which surplus wealth can be disposed of, namely: By inheritance to the family of the deceased, by bequest to public and philanthropic purposes, and by administration during the lifetime of the possessor, he argues to show why the [illegible] method is the wisest and best. And true to his convictions, Mr. Carnegie is systematically and thoroughly carrying out his plans and giving a practical working demonstration of the best and highest mission of the rich man.

The tremendous task to which Mr. Carnegie has set himself is made apparent when one considers the fortune to be disposed of and the care and wisdom with which every dollar is being administered. A painstaking Englishman figured out in 1901, when Mr. Carnegie first began his philanthropic campaign, what Mr. Carnegie must do if he succeeded in disposing of the bulk of his fortune by the time he is 80 years old. Mr. Carnegie was then 67 years of age and allowing, he said, a fortune of £25,000,000 to remain undistributed at Mr Carnegie's death, "a modest" sum he calls it, he would still have from £50,000,000 to £55,000,000 to dispose of during the 13 years probably remaining to him. That is to say, unless death is to overtake him at 80 with more than the £25,000,000 still undistributed he will have to rid himself of £4,000,000 a year, every year until 1914. Now £4,000,000 a year is a tidy sum of money, the vastness of which it is hard to conceive. If Mr. Carnegie were to give away a five pound note a minute to everybody who cared to apply for it, he would at the end of a year—even supposing that he denied himself all sleep and worked night and day, week days and Sundays, handing out his five pounds notes a minute—find that he had disposed of only about £2,500,000 pounds and he would still have £1,500,000 left over to play with; from which it follows that taking interest into consideration in the 13 years of life that still presumably remain to Mr. Carnegie he must melt his gold or distribute his money at a rate of eight notes a minute day in and day out, making no deductions either for sleeping time or Sundays. Even at that rate he will still have his £25,000,000 left for his heirs."

But Mr. Carnegie does not distribute his wealth in that way. He has very positive views in regard to his benevolences and like the stubborn Scotchman that he is, he never swerved from the one rule of helping those who help themselves, and never helping directly an individual. It would take a big volume to tell of all the chanels which have felt the thrill of the golden stream of his wealth. As the American public already knows Mr. Carnegie's favorite form of gifts is in libraries to cities, and the amount which he gives is based upon the amount which the city pledges itself to raise yearly for the maintenance of the library. So far there are nearly 200 of these Carnegie libraries in this country, extending from Maine to California and from the Gulf to Canada. The little land of Scotland is dotted with over a score of these monuments to education, and England and Ireland have not been forgotten. His native town of Dunfermline has not only been given a library, but a technical school and public baths. In this country the $10,000,000 gift to the nation to establish the National university for advanced research is his largest single gift. Other educational and technical institutions which have been founded through Mr. Carnegie's generosity are: At New York, Cooper union, Mechanics institute and Bellevue Medical college; Stevens institute at Hoboken, N. J., an observatory to Allegheny, and at Pittsburg an [illegible] technical schools, museum, music hall and art gallery. [illegible] Carnegie [illegible] his triumphs in the industrial and financial world, has [illegible] to that city have amounted to [illegible], which amount does not include the $4,000,000 given for the benefit of his steel workers, in the way of technical schools, libraries and sick benefits for the families of the workers. Within the past year Mr. Carnegie has given $1,500,000 for a temple of peace and great law library at The Hague, [illegible] of the [illegible] institute has given a building to all the engineering societies in New York City in addition to the establishment of a perfect stream of libraries and institutes. Thus is Mr. Carnegie [illegible] at work preaching in a practical way the "gospel of wealth," whether enjoying life at Skibo castle in Scotland or residing in his New York palatial home.

Heard in Cincinnati.

"Pa," queried little Johnny Bumpernickle, "what does this paper mean by saying the man went from bad to worse?"

"It probably means that he went from [illegible]," replied [illegible].—[illegible] Tribune.

Both Are Hard.

It's almost as hard to pay back as it is to borrow.

Growth of Our Language.

Seventeen thousand new words, or new meanings of old words, appear in the revised edition of a dictionary of the English language. These were selected from half a million words and definitions that had come into use since the [illegible] was first printed, only ten years ago.

Reversing the Order.

[illegible]

JAPANESE CHARACTER.

There Is Some Disagreement Among Foreigners as to Traits of the Little Islanders.

If Japan has determined to make the fight for her existence now, rather than wait until Russia has absorbed Corea, all the world is curious to know much more concerning the real character of the Japanese than is understood at present. And it appears, states the New York Times, that, notwithstanding the numbers of Japanese who have studied and lived in America, notwithstanding the large American contingent of residents and tourists in Japan, together with the appreciation Americans have shown, at least for the arts of that country, opinions regarding the Japanese character are as wide apart as the poles. Yet upon that character will depend the outcome of the life and death struggle between Russ and Jap.

We have had plenty of glowing eulogists of the Japanese and some detractors. Percival Lowell undertook to say on the strength of a comparatively superficial acquaintance with this people that they lack personality and individual soul, even that they "do not think," while Basil H. Chamberlain, who makes Japan his home, has reached an opposite conclusion after a residence of many years. Another writer on things Japanese, a German or Dutch descent named Ten Kate, has just contributed to Globus the harshest verdict which has yet appeared; he accuses the Japanese of lack of the love of truth, lack of depth in intellect and sentiment and inaccessibility to abstract ideas. He says they have no individuality, are unstable and easily moved by suggestions from stronger minds; are wanting in tenacity of purpose and grit, are open to paradoxes and slaves to vanity and jingoism. Ten Kate has only faults to find in the Japanese, but he remains in Japan, as so many others before him, who have not been able to escape the charm of the country while grumbling at the people who make the land delightful. He even goes so far as to charge them with monotonous features, with looking alike and, of course, he recounts as examples of their heartlessness the cheerful tone they employ when speaking of the dead and the bloody deeds which are found in their history under the Shoguns down to the disappearance of the Shogunate in 1868.

Fortunately for the Japanese, there are foreigners among them who dissent utterly from such an indictment of a nation. Dr. Baelz has lived in Japan more than a quarter of a century as a practicing physician, a teacher, and a writer on Japanese matters. He has employed many Japanese as trained nurses and in other capacities, and he reports that his experience proves just the contrary. From other physicians and from Americans and Europeans who employ native labor he obtains the same evidence in favor of the quickness and thoughtfulness of the Japanese. The adverse opinions he attributes to the difficulty of getting information from people who are very sensative to ridicule, who often pretend not to understand when asked questions they think are dictated by pure curiosity, and to some degree also to the unsettled condition of mind in a country which has made recently such extraordinary changes in politics and social conditions.

It was Dr. Baelz who pointed out some years ago the singular physical resemblance between the Russians and the old inhabitants of Japan, now only found in the north, the Ainus. This resemblance extends to the character of the Ainus and Russians. What an odd whirligig of events, that Russia should now be casting about to absorb the Japanese by way of Corea, the Japanese who are a composite of Ainus, Mongols and Malays! Another wave of the race that once held Japan and was conquered and absorbed by Malay intruders from the south is coming eastward again to strive for leadership in China. To accomplish this the Russians propose to cure Japan of her dream of organizing the far east by dealing her a blow which, if it succeeds, will mean her ruin as a nation having anything to say in Asia. No wonder Japan feels that she must fight. What neither Lowell nor Ten Kate appear to recognize is the tremendous character the Japanese have shown by their acceptance of the valuable elements in European life, and the extraordinary evidence they exhibit of self-repression. Certainly a more patriotic people does not exist, and so far as bravery and military spirit is concerned they have no superiors. It may turn out that in the course of the conflict with a nation so well led and so well prepared, at such a distance from the present center of Russia, that empire will receive a blow to its power and prestige from which it will never recover.

Cliff of Natural Glass.

A cliff of natural glass can be seen in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. It is half a mile long and from 150 to 250 feet high, the material of which it consists being as good glass as that artificially manufactured. The dense glass which forms the base is from 75 to 100 feet thick, while the upper portion having suffered and survived many ages of wind and rain, has naturally worn much thinner. Of course, the color of the cliff is not that of natural glass—transparent and white—but is mostly black, and some places mottled and streaked with brownish red and shades of olive green and brown.

Society Improvement.

Miss Summit—How that young Monroe girl has improved!

Miss Palisade—Hasn't she? Why, I can remember when she was such a modest little thing.—Town Topics.

True as Steel.

"He's absolutely loyal to the organization, isn't he?"

"Absolutely. Why, he'd follow the organization even if it was in favor of decent government."—Judge.

A Character Study.

"Brilliant and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes, or if they don't have them they are apt to get them. If [illegible] impulsive."—Tit-Bits.

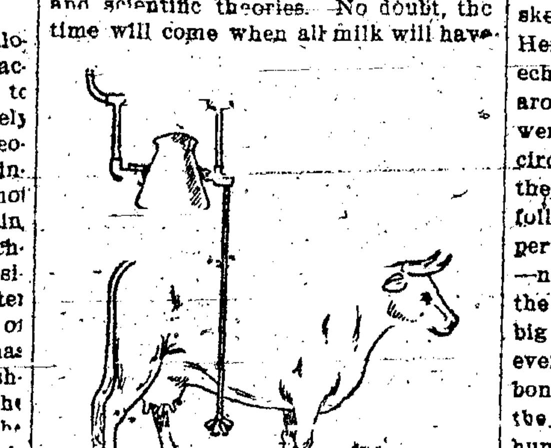
Criminal Offense.

[illegible]

NEW MILKING MACHINE.

Pennsylvania Inventor's Unique Device Prevents Contact of Milk with the Atmosphere.

With the recent report of a state health board official that an epidemic of fever in one of our largest cities could be traced directly to a case in the family of a milk dealer in that locality, the urgent necessity for sanitary inspection of the milk supply is again made apparent to even those individuals who are rather inclined to scoff at such advanced and scientific theories. No doubt, the time will come when all milk will have



NO CONTACT WITH AIR.

to be sterilized before being offered for sale, but even should that desirable condition of affairs be reached, it will still be obligatory upon the milkman to see that no opportunity is afforded for the contact of the lacteal fluid with contaminated atmosphere in the stable. Probably the best way in which this can be accomplished is by the aid of the pneumatic milking machine here illustrated. It is so arranged as to not only milk the cows automatically, but also incloses the milk in an air-tight receptacle as long as it is in the proximity of the animal. This is accomplished by a reservoir suspended overhead and connected with the teat cups by a short section of hose. By means of a vacuum created in the pipe to which the reservoir is attached the milk is drawn from the teats and deposited in the receptacle, whence it can be removed to the creamery for further treatment before being placed on sale. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not Such a Bad Shot.

Gayboy (time one a. m.)—I say, old chap, isn't this a little late for you to be out? Aren't you afraid your wife will miss you?

Enpeck—I hope she will; but she can throw pretty straight for a woman.—Illustrated Bits.

Point of View.

"Husband—What! A hundred dollars for an opera cloak? Why, it is perfectly ridiculous, my dear.

Wife—Yes, I know it is; but you said you couldn't afford an expensive one.—Chicago Daily News.

His Memory Was Good.

Angry Wife—It seems to me we've been married a century. I can't even remember when or where we first met.

Husband (emphatically)—I can. It was at a dinner-party where there were 13 at table.—Tit-Bits.

Twice as Good.

"I see the agent has sold yez a carpet-sweeper, Mrs. Maginnis. Is it as good as the old-fashioned broom?"

"It is, an' better, Mrs. Mulduckie. I can knock Maginnis twice as far wid it." —Tit-Bits.

Popular Airs.

Mr. Gabler—So Mrs. Hyfly's husband comes down every week to the tune of $50 for her?

Mrs. Gabler—Yes; and yet you said he didn't know one note from another.—Judge.

Consumption

Salt pork is a famous old-fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of pork," was the advice to the consumptive 50 and 100 years ago.

Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The idea behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.

Scott's Emulsion is the modern method of feeding fat to the consumptive. Pork is too rough for sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion.

Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the only way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.

A sample will be sent free upon request.

[illegible]

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50c and $1; all druggists

A Circus for Forty Dollars.

A circus sold for $40! A real, old aggregation of wonders; a stupendous amalgamation of prodigious features that have charmed the crowned heads of Europe, and (more to the point) the small boys of many states, going to a junk dealer for the price of a second-hand bicycle! It is a fact, according to the New York Post, that the sale was made in Baltimore. It may be that a circus must die sometimes, even as white mules and "blue-gum niggers," but the idea of putting away one of these sawdust wonders where not even the toot of a steam calliope can rouse it seems monstrous. It is not, we maintain, false sentiment that leads us to cherish every one of our circus experiences as a precious memory, and if we regret that the Baltimore junk dealer got the skeleton of the old "Wonder of All the Hemispheres," our lament will be echoed by all who have sat in the aroma of the sawdust rings. There were never less than three rings in any circus that ever "hit the road," and if the proper mathematical formula be followed it will be seen that the price per ring was too low—lamentably low —not to speak of the equipment for the "concert immediately following the big performance in the afternoon and evening." It would seem that all the boneless men, men with elastic skins, the fire eaters, the Hindu jugglers, the human pincushions, fat women and snake charmers in the world, that have made the "side show" the marvelous educational institution of the world, would rise up to protest against the sale of a circus for $40. There was the wonderful glass snake of the old side-show that was once broken into seven pieces and shipped to the seven points of the compass (the number may have been eight), and that reassembled at a fixed point to add to the glories of that show. Who will resurrect from the junk shop half the glories that are buried there because of the dealer's ready $40?

Rivalry in the East.

Business men from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware recently went to Washington to urge the river and harbor committee of the house of representatives to approve the project for a 35-foot channel in the Delaware river from Philadelphia to the sea. Congress has already authorized the digging of a 30-foot channel, but that is not deep enough to accommodate the largest vessels. Philadelphia shippers, and the men managing the railways entering the city, hope to attract a larger part of the grain export business to that port, just as the managers of other railways are planning to divert the grain trade from the east to the Mississippi valley and New Orleans. The demand of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware for a deeper channel in the Delaware river, and the decision of the people of New York to deepen the Erie canal, indicate that the rivalry for the privilege of carrying the products of the western farms to the seaboard is going to be more acute in the near future. The farmers ought to profit by this competition in freight rates.

Making a Sad Case Sadder.

"Nothing seems to be sacred to the sort of persons who want to profit by the notoriety of others. A Philadelphia dispatch states that Miss Lillian Bennett, the young English girl who came to this country to marry Ambrose Good, one of the victims of the Dawson wreck, and who was buried at McKeesport, will remain in America and make her home with Thomas Good, a brother of the deceased, who resides in McKeesport. The sensational newspaper stories published in the papers to the effect that Miss Bennett was penniless and friendless have been the cause of much annoyance to the young woman, who has been receiving numerous communications by mail from strangers all over the country. Cash offers for her photograph, offers of marriage, to go on the stage and invitations from strangers extending her a permanent home and positions have been received daily. She has without exception ignored these letters.

"History is past politics, politics is present history," said an English writer. It is asserted that a politician is rarely consistent throughout a long career, and the reproduction of old things comes sometimes as a shock in after years, but it is for this reason all the more interesting to others. It is asserted, though, that the "other" fellows cannot be blamed for enjoying to the fullest extent what has been dug up for a purpose. Politics, says the New York Sun, in some aspects is a grim sort of business, but it has its humorous side.

Think of the beautiful charity which carries vast multitudes of little ones every summer out of the crowded city into the fresh air of the country. How did that begin? In the attempt of a country minister to bring a score of poor children to spend a few days in the farmhouses of his scanty parish.

It was before bicycles became popular as they are now that a Yankee farmer was importuned by a dealer to buy one for $75. "I'd rather spend the money on a cow," was the farmer's answer. "But what an idiot you would look riding about the town on the back of a cow." "Perhaps so," replied the farmer, "but not half such an idiot as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle."

An Alabama girl who is heiress to a fortune of $5,000,000 is mysteriously missing. It might be a good plan to call off the detectives and get some titled [illegible].

A [illegible] to be remembered has led [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] in New York [illegible] the [illegible] either.

Lady Bachelors.

There is a crusade in London against the word spinster. Like our phrase "old maid" it carries with it something of reproach, and the modern unmarried woman will have nothing to do with either term. The crusade is not carried on openly, for that would defeat the end in view. It would simply accept the offense, and might also add the word "crank" to the original epithet. Very quietly these women are proposing to substitute for spinster the more dignified term "lady bachelor." Why not adopt the American form, "bachelor maid?" Lady bachelor, as the Chicago Chronicle observes, has a toplofty, disagreeable air, an affectation that is pretentious and hints of prudery, while bachelor maid is suggestive of healthy, artistic womanhood, independent in a truly feminine way. Where the spinster and old maid repel, the bachelor maid attracts. Where the former seem dependent and obliged to be thankful for any favors thrown to them, the latter is magnetic and full of resources. Her instinct for home leads her to create one, cozy, inviting, tempting enough to make a man fall on his knees and offer himself at once. There is no more charming character to-day than the American bachelor maid. If English spinsters wish the same transfiguration they must be very careful about the name they adopt. Insignificant as words seem to be, they have a mystical spell of their own and can work enchantment or the reverse. "Lady bachelors" will neither command nor win respect.

Need of Vigilance.

It has been pointed out that the attitude of the Chicago authorities in providing for the safety of the people has more than appears on the surface. "I want it understood," says the building inspector, "that the building ordinance is going to be enforced to the last letter." He adds that he thinks it will practically close up all Chicago, but that makes no difference; and he is right. The law will apply to factories, churches, schools, hospitals and business establishments. If it does, it is all the more shame to us all. It simply proves, declares the Indianapolis News, that in every relation of life we have been guilty of exposing human lives to undue risk of death. This awakening to official responsibility in Chicago contains the germ of the lesson that the whole American people have to learn. They have to realize that the halycon days of good faith and automatic law enforcement have passed; that in our mixed population and in our great cities law must become the special business of the law-enforcing officers; men must proceed on the theory that without their positive effort and constant vigilance law will not be observed.

An Important Point.

Medical men have already begun to discuss the relation of the digging of the Panama canal to the health of the world. Early last year a British physician said that the employment of Asiatics on the work would be followed by the importation of yellow fever into Asia unless extraordinary precautions were taken. Another physician has urged that steamships clearing for Asiatic ports should be thoroughly fumigated after leaving Panama, so that all mosquitoes might be killed. He also proposed the adoption of such sanitary measures on the isthmus as would stamp out yellow fever there as it has been stamped out in Havana. The United States authorities are alive to the importance of this subject, and have put in the draft of the canal treaty a provision giving to this country complete control of the sanitation of the canal zone. If the health of the [illegible] can be saved by the foresight of the responsible authorities, the isthmus will not demand the toll of a life for every foot of the canal.

The crest upon the writing paper of the society woman is becoming so common as to cease to excite remark, but if she has any respect for heraldry or the eternal fitness of things she will have the next paper engraved merely with her initials if it must be engraved at all. An authority upon heraldry says: "A crest is an heraldic figure or ornament which in its original use surmounted the helmet. No ladies, except sovereign princesses, can with any propriety attach a crest to their arms." This, says the Minneapolis Times, is where the patriotic American will get in some charming gaff to the effect that every American woman is a sovereign princess in her own right.

The surest way to discountenance grafting in public affairs is to insist on publicity in public affairs, says the Kansas City Star. Of course, this cannot be "provided" by the law, for officers who want to do illegal things could evade the provisions for publicity. But if the people themselves would take a greater interest in municipal matters and would show their resentment when they are denied the confidence of their servants they could insure a more [illegible] and candid [illegible] action of public business.

A worker among the wayward street boys of New York city gives little parties at his house, and invites a few boys at a time to meet decent men and women. The influence of the fellow guests is at once apparent in the demeanor of the urchins. Their pride is touched, and they begin to show an encouraging degree of self-respect. "When I send out invitations among the boys," says the worker, "85 accept out of 75 asked."

Clayton, N. J., will henceforth be peanutless. The town hall was rented recently by a [illegible] company, and everybody that [illegible] the peanuts [illegible] threw the shells on the [illegible] hurt the feelings of the [illegible] who had to [illegible] the council [illegible] goobers a public nuisance and a menace to the public health.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R

PENNSYLVANIA DIV.—FALL BROOK DIST.

Condensed Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1903

GOING SOUTH.

	Week Days.				Sundays	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Lyons	....	8 05	1 50	6 43	9 06	....
Geneva	....	8 40	2 25	7 15	9 40	....
Dresden	....	9 08	2 54	7 43	10 15	....
Penn Yan ar	....	9 33	3 20	8 23	10 38	
Penn Yan lv.	....	8 12	2 19	7 07	9 37	....
Himrods	....	9 23	3 09	7 58	10 36	....
Dundee	....	9 32	3 18	8 07	10 47	....
Watkins	....	9 55	3 48	8 30	11 15	....
Corning ar	....	10 43	4 25	9 10	11 59	P. M.
Corning lv.	6 00	10 55	5 25	P. M.		5 25
Lawrenceville	6 27	11 24	5 55		....	5 55
Elkland	7 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	6 10	....	....	
Knoxville	8 [illegible]	12 20	6 50	....	....	
Westfield	9 41	12 35	7 05	....	....	
Ulysses	11 00	1 15	7 50	....	....	
Tioga	6 41	11 37	6 11	....	....	6 11
Stokesdale Jct	7 15	12 13	6 50	....	....	6 5[illegible]
Wellsboro ar	7 25	12 28	7 00	....	....	7 0[illegible]
Wellsboro lv	6 55	11 50	6 30	....	....	6 3[illegible]
Ansonia	7 22	12 30	7 08	....	....	7 08
Blackwells	7 58	1 00	7 40		....	7 4[illegible]
Slate Run	8 18	1 21	8 02	A. M.	....	8 0[illegible]
Jersey Shore	9 15	2 20	9 05	11 45	....	9 05
Williamsport	9 50	2 55	9 40	12 20	....	9 4[illegible]
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	....	P. M.
Reading P. & R	2 55	8 28	4 45	5 59	....	4 4[illegible]
Philadelphia	4 35	10 15	6 50	7 30	....	6 5[illegible]
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

GOING NORTH.

	Week Days.				Sundays	
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Williamsport	....	7 20	2 35	5 47	7 20	....
Jersey Shore	....	7 54	3 04	6 19	7 54	....
Slate Run	....	8 43	3 54	7 21	8 43	....
Blackswells	....	9 01	4 12	7 40	9 01	....
Ansonia	....	[illegible]	4 41	8 15	[illegible]	....
Wellsboro ar	....	10 05	5 15	8 55	10 05	....
Wellsboro lv.	....	9 35	4 45	8 25	9 35	....
Stokesdale Jct.	....	9 55	5 05	8 45	9 55	....
Tioga	....	10 18	5 28	9 12	10 18	....
Ulysses	....	8 40	3 50	....	....	....
Westfield	....	9 17	4 32	....	....	....
Knoxville	....	9 32	4 47	....	....	....
Elkland	....	9 50	5 05	....	....	....
Lawrenceville	....	10 35	5 45	9 27	10 31	P. M.
Corning ar	A. M.	11 05	6 15	9 55	11 05	
Corning lv.	7 25	11 10	6 20	p.m.	a.m.	6 20
Watkins	8 03	11 47	7 05	....	....	7 0[illegible]
Dundee	8 24	12 08	7 27	....	....	7 3[illegible]
Himrods	8 33	12 16	7 35	....	....	7 37
PennYan ar	9 33	12 58	8 23	....	....	8 2[illegible]
PennYan lv	8 12	11 57	7 07	....	....	7 07
Dresden	8 46	12 31	7 55	....	....	7 5[illegible]
Geneva	9 20	1 02	8 22	....	....	8 22
Lyons	0 15	1 00	8 50	....	....	8 50
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	....	....	P. M.
Auburn, N. Y. C	10 30	2 34	9 45	....	....	9 4[illegible]
Syracuse	11 05	2 50	11 00	....	....	11 0[illegible]
Albany	2 30	6 57	2 50	....	....	2 5[illegible]
New York	6 00	10 00	7 00	....	....	7 0[illegible]
Rochester	10 50	2 28	9 40	....	....	9 4[illegible]
Buffalo	12 55	4 15	11 30	....	....	11 3[illegible]
Niagara Falls	2 45	5 17	12 30	....	....	12 3[illegible]
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	....	....	A. M.

Connections at Lyons and Geneva with main line and Auburn road trains; at Williamsport with Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

GEO. H. DANIELS, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, New York. W. H. NORTHRUP, General Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

J. P. BRADFIELD, Gen'l. Supt., New York.

Popular Scenic Route

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Condensed Time Table in Effect June 28, 1903.

STATIONS.	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Sun-Only.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Addison Lv	7.45	11.10	5.10	....	5.10
Elkland	8.01	11.41	5.41	....	5.41
Osceola	8.06	11.46	5.46	....	5.46
Knoxville	8.22	11.55	5.55	....	5.55
Westfield	8.40	12.11	6.11	....	6.11
Gaines Junc	9.25	12.47	6.47	....	6.47
Galeton Ar	9.49	1.00	7.00	....	7.00
Galeton Lv	10.2[illegible]	P. M.	....	5.00	....
Cross Fork Junc	10.58	....	....	5.41	7.40
Wharton	11 4[illegible]	....	....	6.24	8.24
Austin	11.5[illegible]	....	8.05	6.43	8.45
Keat. Summit Ar.	12.2[illegible]	....	8.45	7.10	....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Keating Summit Lv	....	12.40	9.10	7.30	....
Austin	6.35	1.05	9.50	8.00	....
Wharton	6.56	1.26	3.10	....	....
Cross Fork Junc	7.39	2.09	4.25	....	....
Galeton Ar	....	....	5.35	....	....
Galeton Lv	8.23	2.58	....	....	....
Gaine Junc	8.36	3.06	....	....	....
Westfield	9.13	3.43	....	....	....
Knoxville	9.26	3.56	....	....	....
Osceola	9.36	4.06	....	....	....
Elkland	9.41	4.11	....	....	....
Addison Ar	10.13	4.[illegible]			
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

STATIONS.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun.			
	A. M.	P. M.			
Ansonia Lv	9.35	8.20	....	....	....
Manhattan	9.49	8.35	....	....	....
South Gaines	9.53	8.39	....	....	....
Gaines Junc	9.55	8.4[illegible]	....	....	....
Galeton Ar	10.09	8.55	....	....	....
Galeton Lv	6.30	1.05	....	....	....
Walton	6.47	1.24	....	....	....
Newfield Junc	7.13	1.50	....	....	....
West Bingham	7.30	2.06	....	....	....
Genesee	7.41	2.18	....	....	....
Shongo	7.46	2.24	....	....	....
Wellsville Ar	8.06	2.46	....	....	....
	A. M.	P. M.	....	....	....
		A. M.	P. M.		
Wellsville Lv	....	8.30	8.30	....	....
Shongo	....	8.53	3.47	....	....
Genesee	....	8.58	3.52	....	....
West Bingham	....	9.09	4.01	....	....
Newfield Junc	....	9.2[illegible]	4.15	....	....
Walton	....	9.51	4.39	....	....
Galeton Ar	....	10.10	4.55	....	....
Galeton Lv	....	8.45	6.25	....	....
Gaines Junc	....	8.59	6.38	....	....
South Gaines	....	9.07	6.40	....	....
Manhattan	....	9.01	6.44	....	....
Ansonia Ar	....	9.05	7.0[illegible]	....	....
		A. M.	P. M.		

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	lv.	ar	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3.05	1.00	6.15	Cross Fork		11.50	3.00	6.35
3.55	2.00	7.15	Cross Fork Jc.		11.00	2.10	5.45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	ar.	lv.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leaves Wharton for Sinnemahoning daily except Sunday at 8:05 a. m. and 11:40 a. m., arriving at Sinnemahoning at 8:58 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. Returning leaves Sinnemahoning at 9:55 a. m. and 1:40 p. m., arriving at Wharton at 10:53 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Connections.

At Keating Summit with P. R. R. (Buffalo Division) for all points north and south.

At Ansonia with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. (Pa. Division) [illegible]

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R., Union Station.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., Union Station.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

At Sinnemahoning with P. R. R.—P. & E.D W. Union Station.

W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt., Galeton, Pa. M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass. Agent, Galeton, Pa.

The harder you cough, the worse the cough gets.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back.

Prices: [illegible]

PATENTS

[illegible]

C. A. SNOW & CO.

PATENT LAWYERS

[illegible]

THE GAZETTE and the New York Tribune Farmer $1.50, payable in advance.

A COMPENSATING WAGE

Baker Answers Hepburn and Flays the Trusts.

A PROSPERITY WINDBAG PRICKED

The Real Truth About the Condition of Labor In This Country—Not True That There Is Work For All—A "Compensating Wage" That Has Fallen Behind Cost of Living.

Several Democratic congressmen have taken Congressman Hepburn of Iowa to task for his reckless and unfounded assertions on Nov. 19 that—

"There is labor in every part of the country for every man who wants a place to work, and there is a compensating wage for every man who will perform a day's work."

But no other congressman has made Mr. Hepburn and his statements appear quite as ridiculous, to use mild terms, as did Congressman Baker of Brooklyn in his maiden speech in congress. The following is a part of the column report of Mr. Baker's speech as it appeared in the New York Times of Dec. 15:

"Is there any man, even upon the Republican side," he asked, "as we see growing up gigantic fortunes almost beyond calculation and in our great cities hundreds of thousands of individuals who scarcely know where their breakfast is coming from in the morning, who will pretend that these hundreds of thousands of individuals who have none of the wealth of the world have received compensating wages for their toil?

"Compensating wages, we are told, exist for every man who desires to work, and yet the evidence was brought out before the coal strike commission that under the system of slavery that existed in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania persons had worked for fourteen years and never received one solitary penny in wages.

"Cardinal Gibbons says of the persons employed in the clothing industry in Baltimore: 'They are living on starving wages. The result is that in a few years they become incapacitated for work.' When they become incapacitated for work, where are they going to receive the compensating wages that are to support them?

"This condition is not unique. Right in my own city of New York for nearly two years men have come to my home almost every day to ask me for what little influence I have to get them a job in the city parks. That pays $2 per day, but a foreman in that department tells me that on an average the men only work four days a week.

"These men are begging for an opportunity to earn $8 a week in the great city of New York, where rents are so high, where prices have been increased in this period of prosperity, where trusts have been able to squeeze labor down and raise prices up.

"The cost of living has gone up 37 per cent during this period of so called prosperity, and, at the best, wages have not gone up more than 10 per cent. A compensating wage! Is it a compensating wage that gives to the toiler one-fourth of the increase and makes him pay the whole increased cost of his commodities?

"In the great state of Iowa (Hepburn's state), where we are told every man has his bank account," he declared, "the farm laborers do not receive in wages as much as the mileage that is paid to the gentleman from Iowa to congress.

"A gentleman who at the time of the great labor trouble at Homestead was very careful to remain secluded at Skibo castle, who was very careful not to respond to cablegrams sent him asking him to use his influence to see that [illegible]—Andrew Carnegie, has a great deal to say about the 'beneficent system' instituted by the United States Steel corporation, which is called their 'bonus,' for their employees.

"Says Andrew Carnegie: 'In the bonus granted to employees we have proof of regard for them which cannot but tell, and the distribution of shares in the concern has an advantage which so far even no partnership has enjoyed.'

"Yes. Never before in any large way, on any large scale, has an industrial corporation been able to foist upon its workmen stock at 82½ which sells today in New York at 52⅜."

WHAT "STAND PAT" MEANS.

It Represents a Dire Extreme, a Party Forced Against a Wall.

Democracy's disposition toward existing evils and injurious institutions which have fastened themselves in substantial growth is, and ought to be, sane. There is no desire on the part of Democracy to wreak mischief, to destroy without regard for the welfare of legitimate business. There is no mind to do violence where sound method will achieve a better end. Democracy will pursue no hysterical purpose, but rather a calm and scientific course of eradication consistent with the least disruption.

But, on the other hand, it will by no means [illegible] the kind of conservatism expressed in Mr. Roosevelt's famous backdown message on the tariff and trusts, in which he declared that the evils in these institutions were overmatched by the good and that to disturb the evils would be dangerous. In fact, the operation of attacking them at all seemed to him to be so very delicate that he declined to advise it. He announced the doctrine of toleration of ills and submission to injury.

Democracy will not consent to view as "necessary evils" such matters as federal corruption, unjust tariff protection and the palpable disorders of the trusts.

Speaking upon the tariff, Representative Williams in his recent and widely read address exhibited the sound and discriminating traits which character- [illegible] racy a tariff virtually represents a tax upon consumers. A Democratic tariff, therefore, should as nearly as might be provide for equal taxation of consumers, for an equalized charge upon consumption or the thing consumed.

Mr. Williams thus correctly interpreted Democratic conservatism. Republican conservatism is a misnomer unless the English language has suffered a distinct loss of meaning. The Republican party stands pat on its federal scandals, on the trusts, on the tariff and especially on its machine organization now in the flower of development. The Republican party is loath to forego the more abundant fruitfulness which eight years' perfection of a machine holds forth. It is obliged to seek vindication upon its past record, its past politics. It is rigidly held by circumstances to the defense of its career, its purposes, its attainments. Change of attitude is utterly denied it. Its forced position, from which the times admit of no escape, is expressed in the unfortunate phrase "stand pat," signifying extreme negation, excluding the idea of determination to act, to improve, to move at all; denying intention and suggesting impotence of will. "Stand pat" is the position of a dire extreme, a party forced against a wall. Can there be conservatism in such an ultra attitude?

The country is thoroughly tired of "stand pat" which denies not only the possibility of remedy, but the existence of essential wrongs. Democracy will move along a middle course carefully, guarding against unnecessary damage, seeking gradually to effect desirable changes.—St. Louis Republic.

PROTECTION IN CANADA.

It Is the Manufacturer's Friend Despite Its Checkered Career.

The tariff question is up again in Canada and is becoming warm. It is said that the crown may dissolve parliament at any time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, can have a dissolution whenever he advises it. He is likely to advise it soon, for he realizes that a trade reaction is near at hand, and he wishes to get a new lease of power before the people feel the effects of the depression too much and turn sour on the government. The correspondent of the Iron Age gives the following reasons for thinking that dissolution will occur soon:

"To wait until the present parliament lived out the full five years of the constitutional limit might not be good tactics, for the next eighteen months might be more or less a period of depression, and depression is notoriously hard on the government. Bad crops, dull trade and lack of employment are very closely identified by a large part of the Canadian population with the government's fiscal policy. Between 1872 and 1878 there was depression coincidently with a low tariff period. In consequence the Mackenzie government was driven from office in 1878 in the general elections of the latter year, the popular cry being for protection. There was depression concurrently with high duties in the middle nineties. This brought about a reaction for free trade, which reaction was at least one of the causes, though probably not the main one, that brought the Laurier government into power in 1896. * * * It is doubtful if the elections, premature though they are to be, have not been deferred too long to anticipate the effects of trade reaction upon public sentiment."

In Canada, then, two depressions have occurred under high tariffs and one under low ones. For the present rates are high for Canada, the Laurier administration having made no material changes. Canada's manufacturers of course are bringing all possible pressure to have the duties on their goods increased. They want protection, they say, "in order that capital and labor in Canada may be properly protected from the specialized and heavily protected industries of foreign countries which use the Canadian market as their dumping ground." The tariff that they want must "above all," they say, "enable Canadian products to meet the competition of foreign labor on fair and equitable terms."

Manufacturers are always greatly concerned about the earnings of their employees when tariff changes are being made. The other day when the Bailey Cutlery company failed the foxy manufacturers at once had the news sent all over Canada and the United States as well that "insufficient tariff protection is given as the cause of suspension, the firm being unable to compete with American prices and the cheap labor products from England and Germany."

It is only fair to say, though, that the Canadian manufacturers do not ask for as high a tariff as that of the United States. For the present they would be satisfied with much less.

It is hard to beat the manufacturers. If depression occurs under low tariffs they blame it all on free trade. If it occurs under high tariffs it is due to "insufficiency of tariff protection." And there you are. A country that has hothouse industries on its hands need not look abroad for trouble.

BRYON W. HOLT.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Sled With Nitro-Glycerine Overturned and Man and Team Met Terrible Fate.

William Adams, of Bolivar, Allegany county, N. Y., an oil well shooter, [illegible]ed last week Tuesday with a two-horse team and sleigh and 190 pounds of nitroglycerine to shoot a well in West Union, near Rexville, Steuben county. While passing through Barney's Mills in the town of West Union the sleigh was overturned and there was a terrific explosion.

Adams, both horses and the sleigh were blown to atoms. Only a few small pieces of the unfortunate man's body were found. Miss Helen McCormick, [illegible] a short distance away, was knocked senseless by the force of the explosion. Adams was [illegible] years of age and [illegible] It is said that he worked in the Gaines oil field during the busy days there.

The explosion is said to have been plainly heard at Westfield and other towns in the Cowanesque valley.

[illegible]

SHIP SUBSIDY HUNTERS

Foiled at the Treasury Door, They Try the Window.

WILY METHODS OF ARTFUL MEN.

Endeavoring to Secure a Monopoly of the Philippine Carrying Trade. "God Help the Western Farmers!" Senators Frye, Hale and Beveridge Special Attorneys For Monopoly.

The old ship subsidy crowd are again haunting the capitol at Washington. They have, however, learned some things by experience. They are not going directly after what they want and asking Uncle Sam to put his hand in his pocket and give them $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year because they are in the business of running steamships. They have discovered that this is so obnoxious to the people that even a Republican congress hesitates to fulfill the pledge of Senator Hanna, who in return for a campaign fund of about $500,000 in 1898 promised to let the shipowners write their own bill.

The ship subsidy hunters are no less greedy now, but they are more discreet. Realizing that the Republicans dare not pass a general subsidy bill just before a presidential election, they have planned a special commission to consider the need of government aid to shipping. This committee is to report the first day of the short session of congress, just after the election, and during that session a ship subsidy bill is to be driven through. So the Republican leaders promise.

But the hungry shipowners are unwilling to wait a full year without a morsel. Hence they are pushing two bills, introduced by Senator Frye, which, if passed, will not only give them a taste of subsidy, but which will be the entering wedge, they hope, for subsidy legislation which will open wide to them the door of Uncle Sam's big treasury. These two bills were unanimously reported by the two committees of the senate presided over by Senators Frye and Lodge. Both were reported without hearings, without investigation and without consideration.

One of these bills provides that all shipments by sea of government supplies shall be in American vessels. The other extends our coastwise laws to the Philippines, or, in other words, provides that all freight and passenger traffic between the United States and the Philippine Islands shall [illegible] American vessels.

The object of both bills is to give an absolute and unconditional monopoly to American vessels in all Philippine business. The Philippine trade is comparatively small. There is not enough of it to warrant the establishment of regular lines. Nearly all of it is now done in foreign tramps and at a rate immeasurably lower than could be maintained by regular lines.

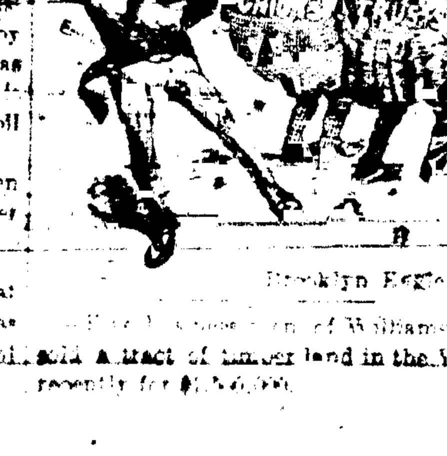
As innocent and harmless as these bills appear, they are so bad that so ardent a Republican as former Secretary of War Root strongly opposed them in letters written to Senator Frye. Secretary Root was in favor of government aid to shipping; but, realizing the full meaning of giving American vessels an unconditional monopoly, he said that he would rather contract to give them an advance of 50 or even 100 per cent over present freight rates than to consent to the passage of these two bills.

The printing of Secretary Root's two letters opened the eyes of many to the enormity of the proposed legislation. Frightened at the greatly increased cost of transportation which would result from these bills, the eastern cordage manufacturers and the western binder twine dealers compelled Senator Lodge to grant a hearing in opposition to these bills. But at this hearing Senator Lodge arranged to have present all the shipping interests, and then he and Senator Hale of Maine and Senator Beveridge of Indiana constituted themselves as special attorneys for the shipping people and in opposition to the opponents of the bill. The result was that the opponents were only enabled to get in their testimony in halfway fashion. But this testimony nevertheless showed that the bill would more than double freight rates on all products to and from the Philippines, and this increase would in the end be paid by the producers of the products that we ship to the Philippines. It showed that by far the heaviest sufferers would be the consumers of binder twine. It showed also that the heavy freight rates from the Philippines to Atlantic ports would be practically prohibitory and that the hemp from the Philippines would either be sent to England or, if it came direct to this country at all, it would come by the Pacific ports and that the transcontinental freight rates would place the eastern cordage manufacturers at such a disadvantage that they would probably be driven out of business. The result of this would be to throw the western farmers into the hands of the Chicago trust—the International Harvester company—and then, as one man put it, "God help them!"

The farmers and the people generally must always pay the cost when Uncle Sam gets generous to the corporations and trusts. Government favoritism is good for the favorites, but it is hard on the people who foot the bills.

BYRON W. HOLT.

The President Administers a Floral Flogging.



—Brooklyn Eagle.

[illegible] of Williamsport [illegible] sold a tract of timber land in the West recently for [illegible]

Standard of Purity for Food.

Many of the states have general laws forbidding the adulteration of articles used for food, and specific laws against the sale of impure or tainted meats, candies, dairy products, ice, baking-powder, and several other things. Congress has not yet passed a general law on the subject. The nearest approach to a national pure food law came from the last congress, which ordered that no person shall introduce into any state or territory, "dairy or other food products" "falsely labeled as to the state or territory in which they were produced." This law is intended to prevent producers in states which have no pure food laws from selling their goods as the products of states in which the standard of purity is fixed and known. This act was passed by congress in the exercise of its power over interstate commerce. In another act congress directed the secretary of the treasury to deliver to the secretary of agriculture samples of any adulterated food products imported from a foreign country which he deems dangerous to the health of the people. If upon investigation the secretary of agriculture finds that the adulterants are injurious, the secretary of the treasury is forbidden to deliver the goods to the consignee. This act was passed by congress in the exercise of its power over foreign commerce. By the same act the secretary of agriculture is directed, in collaboration with the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, "to establish the standards of purity for food products, and to determine what are adulterants therein." In obedience to this law the secretary has proclaimed the standard of purity for meat and meat products, sugars and condiments, and coco and its products. When the experts have fixed the standards of other foods they also will be proclaimed. The laws already passed, together with one forbidding the sale of food below the standard, or, in lieu of that, an adoption of the national standard by all states, the Youth's Companion thinks, should be about all the pure food legislation needed. In the meantime the enforcement by the states of existing laws will prevent much adulteration.

Control of Wealth.

Pierpont Morgan's epigrams, or those which are attributed to him, gain weight from his importance. Now comes the dictum that never in history has money been less "bunched" than it is at present. Following so closely upon demonstrations that a few men controlled the most extensive enterprises, and hence largely the course of American industry, Mr. Morgan's opinion arouses question. The complaint that money was concentrated and too powerful for justice or the greatest welfare has always existed, says Collier's Weekly. No private individual ever controlled as much industry, probably, as John D. Rockefeller, but, on the other hand, what he can do with his money is as nothing compared with what Crassus could do with his in Rome. Here is where Mr. Morgan's aphorism shows its truth. Wealth has increased immeasureably, and the ordinary citizen now has enough to give him privileges which make him forceful. When it is said that, although wealth has become more distributed, control is becoming more central, some juggling is performed with the word control. Control tends every day to become less absolute; it tends more toward mere influence. Mr. Morgan's own career illuminates this distinction. His power rises and falls with his use of it and with popular censure or approval.

Cogwheel Regularity.

Every business has its departments which fit into each other like cogwheels. If each cog comes rightly into the slot intended for it, everything goes along smoothly and satisfactorily. But if any one cog should fail to come around just at the right second, it will strike against another cog instead of slipping into its place, and then there may be breakage, or the whole machinery may be thrown out of gear. In business, says Wellspring, that happens again and again when some one fails to be on time. And some people may be depended upon to be behindhand, and for finding good excuses for being so. Said a business man in our hearing but a short time ago, in reprobation of the habit of being dilatory: "It is just as easy to be on time as it is to be always a little late, for the work period is just the same in the one case as in the other." It is easier, in fact, for the one who knows that he is on time works easily while the other, aware that he is late, and fearful that he will be too late, works hurriedly, gaspingly, and is not able to do his best work. In almost every large enterprise, each one connected with it is given about all that he can accomplish. Therefore the importance of each one coming around, like a cog, in proper time. Promptness and the best of work are essential to the success of the whole thing. Before one comes into connection with any business or occupation, where the demands for promptness are so imperative, he should guard against a dilatory habit that will prevent his fitting like a perfect cog in its machinery, and which may cause him to be thrown out altogether. A habit cannot be dropped and its opposite taken on at a moment's notice.

When men do not like the way the world is made they make it over to suit themselves. As nature did not connect the Red sea with the Mediterranean the Suez canal was dug. Because it takes too long to go by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, a "ditch" is to be cut across the isthmus of Panama. The Russian government has had plans prepared for a dam across the Kertch strait, the outlet of the sea of Azof, to raise the level of water in the sea so that ocean going ships may be able to call at ports along its shores. The sea is so shallow—its depth varies from three to 17 feet—that only small boats can navigate it now. [illegible]

A PHILIPPINE ROMANCE

Strange Courtship of Filipino Girl by a Marine.

HIS BRIDE A WILLING STOWAWAY

Juniata Castro Swam to a Ship and Half Circled the Globe to Wed Her American Lover—She Lay In a Transport's Hold For Weeks and Suffered For Food and Water.

Brave in the uniform of a United States marine, Horace Hesler McCall, a native of Baltimore, stood up in the little parlor of 63 Wister street, in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, the other afternoon and swore to "love, honor and cherish" a Filipino girl who traveled half way around the world to wed him and endured hardships that would have stifled every human emotion save love, says the New York World. She swam out to sea and went aboard an army transport a stowaway. She went days without food and suffered torments for the want of water in the dank, dark hold of the transport.

Juniata Castro, belle of the little island Isabella de Basilan, had won a heart and dared death to have that heart her own.

A few marines from the League Island barracks, some everyday folks from round about Wister street, Germantown, and two or three relatives of the bridegroom were the witnesses to the wedding ceremony, and when it was over the dainty little Malay denied them all a bride's kiss and crossed herself with a sacred oath that no man save her husband had ever touched his lips to hers.

The big marine tells a straightforward, manly story of his wooing in the Philippines, of the elopement, the peril of bringing the girl aboard ship, the difficulties encountered and overcome on the way to San Francisco, the struggles there and the supreme effort that finally brought his loved one to Germantown, half way around the globe, for love.

The little woman tells the story of her romance as follows:

"With the ships came the lovers, and with the ships the lovers went again and never see no more.

"I see girls cry and cry and cry. Sick some days. One time they die. Baby die too. All very sorry. Lover far away with ship. All bad. All sad. My love, one hot day say boss make ship go away. He must go on ship. I not cry. I say, 'You go, I go.' We laugh. Next day I go on ship sell fruit. See where may hide from boss. My love leave big hole for me in ship. When night come I swim out to ship. Hold tight to rope. Get fast in hole. Make no noise. Long time in hole. All dark, all hot. No water. Rats in hair.

"Some time I sleep, some time can't sleep. Choke. Make no noise. Not cry out. Wake up some time, he there with bottle water. I love him. He say, 'Be brave.' Long time without water. Long time not eat. Some day he come again. Long time away. Then say 'Frisco.' Next night all dark. I crawl out hole. Can't walk. Can't stand. Can't see. Awful bad. He come to me. Say must swim more. He pitch me far out in water. Then fellows he know pick me up in little boat. Row long time. Big place Frisco. Little boat some time stop by big place. We wait. Then he come. So happy!

"Some day I go for work. He must come away that day. I work. He send me money. Some day, long time, I come here. Now we marry. I not work. No cry like girls home. Long time in ship. Long time in cars. He give rifle up soon. No boss then. Some day maybe we go back. Then no hole in ship. No dirt. Water and meat and he. Maybe too far. Not go. Happy here. Not happy there."

Along the Trail

Our new serial story follows mysterious pathways of the West. It is a strong story, entitled,

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Author of "His Friend, the Enemy," Etc.

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This year we have the Presidential campaign, in which all Americans are deeply interested. Already the issues are being discussed and the two great parties are preparing for the first moves. You will not want to miss any details, and if you subscribe now your year's subscription will cover the campaign from beginning to end.

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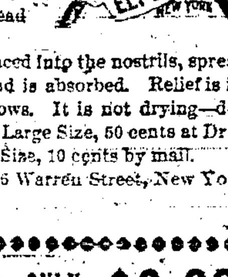
Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.



Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

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WELLSBORO, PA.

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FINE CANNED GOODS.

If you want something extra good in this line give us a trial order.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES THE VERY BEST BRANDS:

OUR TEAS and COFFEES ARE GIVING THE BEST OF SATISFACTION. TRY THEM.

Farm produce taken in exchange for Groceries, Crockery, etc.

R. A. LORENZ & CO.

IF THIS IS MARKED

IT MEANS YOU.

Within a few months we have mailed you several statements of your account of indebtedness for the GAZETTE. Up to this date we have failed to hear from the same. We do not feel warranted in investing any more in postage and take this means to inform you that we insist upon a prompt settlement.

We have placed a number of our subscription accounts in the hands of a collector and those who are owing us more than two years' subscription need not be surprised if they receive a notice from this collection agency. Others will be sent soon unless we receive their remittances. Our reason for doing this is that the money is due us and we need it to carry on our business.